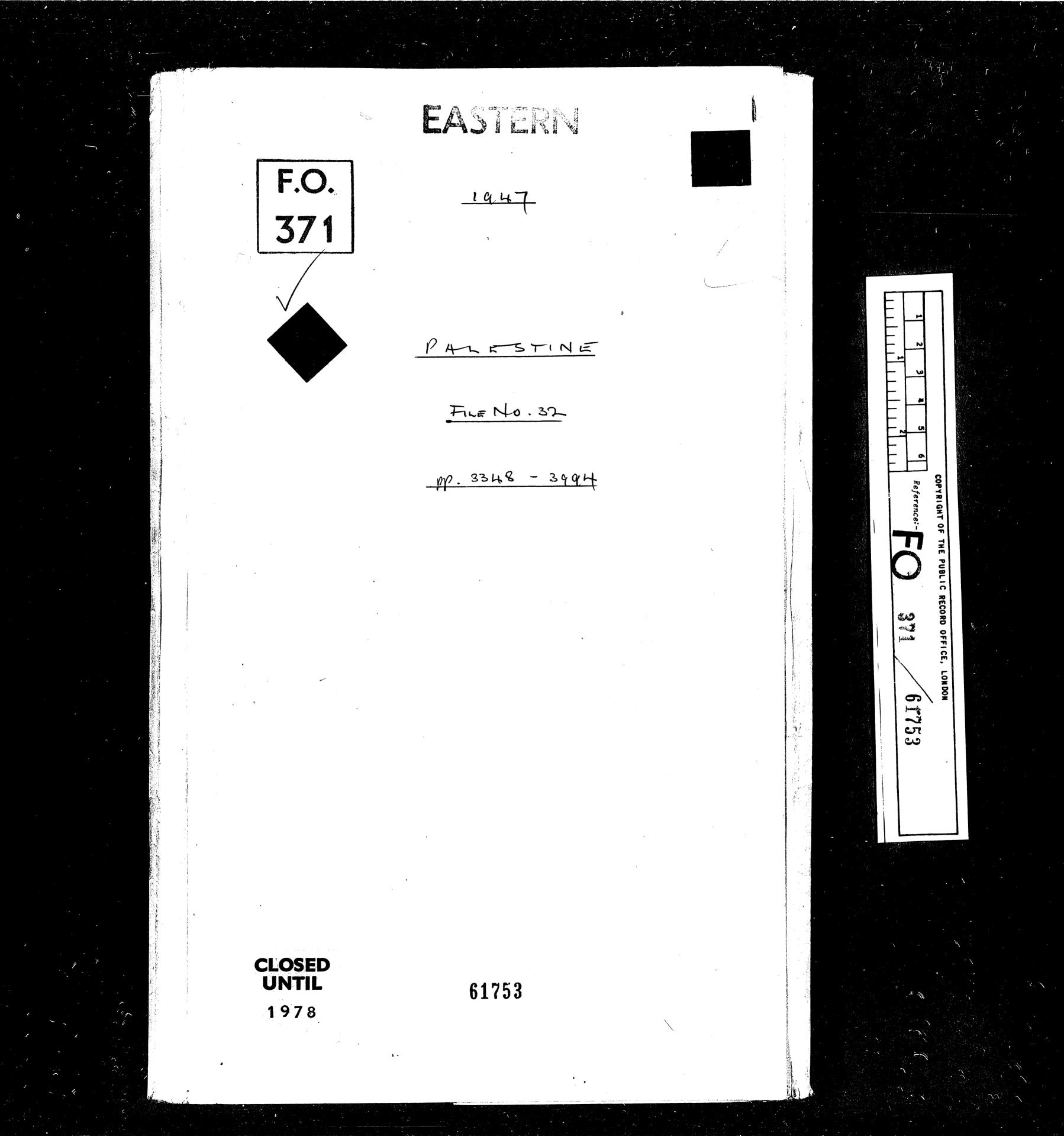
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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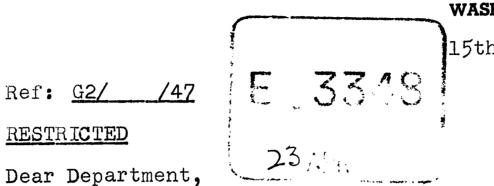
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Many thanks for your letter E.2231/32/31 of 20th March containing comments on Balfour's letter to Cadogan of 4th March concerning Jewish organizations in this country. We are sorry not to have replied earlier, owing to some difficulty in obtaining a list of officers of the American Jewish Labour Committee.

The statement that Silver obtained the Chairmanship of the Basle Congress itself was based on information from a Zionist who had been there, but we see that it is not confirmed in any record of the proceedings available to us, and the impression given may accordingly be inaccuraté, as you suggest. Silver did, as leader of the largest delegation, obtain the Chairmanship of the all-important political committee which enabled him to exercise considerable influence over the drafting of political resolutions.

We had some difficulty in getting a clear picture here of the views of the American Jewish Committee and the American Jewish Conference respectively, and we are grateful for your comments on these bodies. The American Jewish Congress was omitted because we thought that its members would probably present their views through some of the purely American organizations to which they also belong, but it is indeed possible that they may act on their own and we attach a list of their officers as Enclosure 1.

Eastern Department, Foreign Office, London, S.W.1.



WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

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15th April 1947

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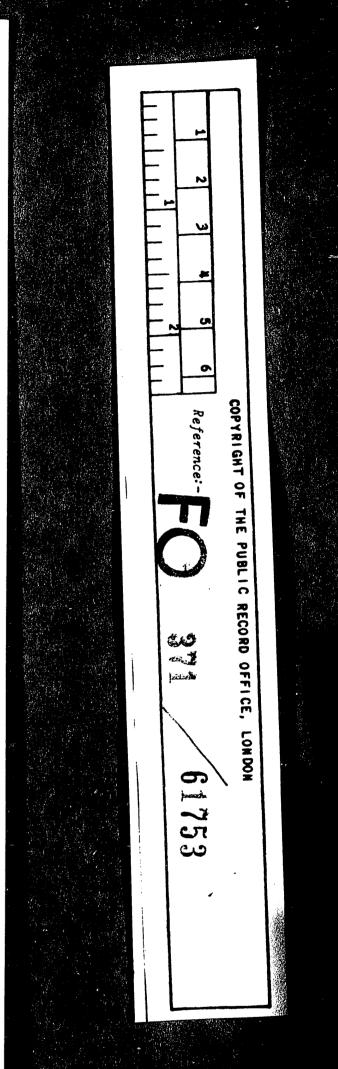
We regret the confusion in our letter between the American Jewish Labour Committee and the American Jewish Labour Council. The Council's membership was correctly given in the enclosure to Balfour's letter, and we now attach a list of officers of the American Jewish Labour Committee as Enclosure 2. It is true that the American Jewish Labour Council is not a "reputable" Zionist organization, but it was not included in the "disreputable" list as we had limited that to the bodies who have been supporting illegal immigration and terrorism.

Rabbi Wise has, as you say, resigned all his offices in American Zionist organizations, and that includes not only the Zionist Organization of America but also, as we have subsequently discovered, the American Zionist Emergency Council.

One further point which is relevant to this letter is a recent announcement in "The Answer", the paper of the American League for a Free Palestine, that the Palestine Resistance Committee has been dissolved. It appears that there have been "unpleasant and regrettable incidents of friction" between members of the American League for a Free Palestine and members of other groups affiliated to the Palestine Resistance Committee. The net sum raised by that Committee, it is stated, since the other bodies joined it, has been negligible.

This report goes on to say that all the official representatives of the Resistance in Palestine have communicated to the Palestine Resistance Committee their request that it be dissolved in its present form and be replaced by a Palestine Resistance Fund, which will work in close co-operation with the American League for a Free Palestine and that the Zionist-Revisionist Party undertake activities through one of their own affiliated or controlled organizations. The report ends by saying that a group of

/friends



friends of the Palestine Resistance who were originally responsible for the formation of the Palestine Resistance Committee, have re-banded to form the Palestine Resistance Fund. The purpose remains, it is said, the same, namely to extend medical, legal and social aid to the Hebrews of Palestine affected by British terror. The Fund will work in close co-operation with the American League for a Free Palestine and you will see from the list of the Fund's officers which is attached as Enclosure 3, that these are all members of that body.

- 3 -

We are sending a copy of this letter to the U.K. Delegation at New York.

Yours ever,

CHANCERY

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ENCLOSURE 1

AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS

1834 Broadway, New York 23, N.Y.

In the only list we have, the President is given as Dr. Stephen Wise. It is possible that he may have resigned also from this body, but our impression is that he still holds this post.

Chairman of the Executive Committee: R. Irving Miller

Chairman of the Administrative Committee: Simon Sobeloff

Chairman of the Council on Organization and Finance: Max Bressler

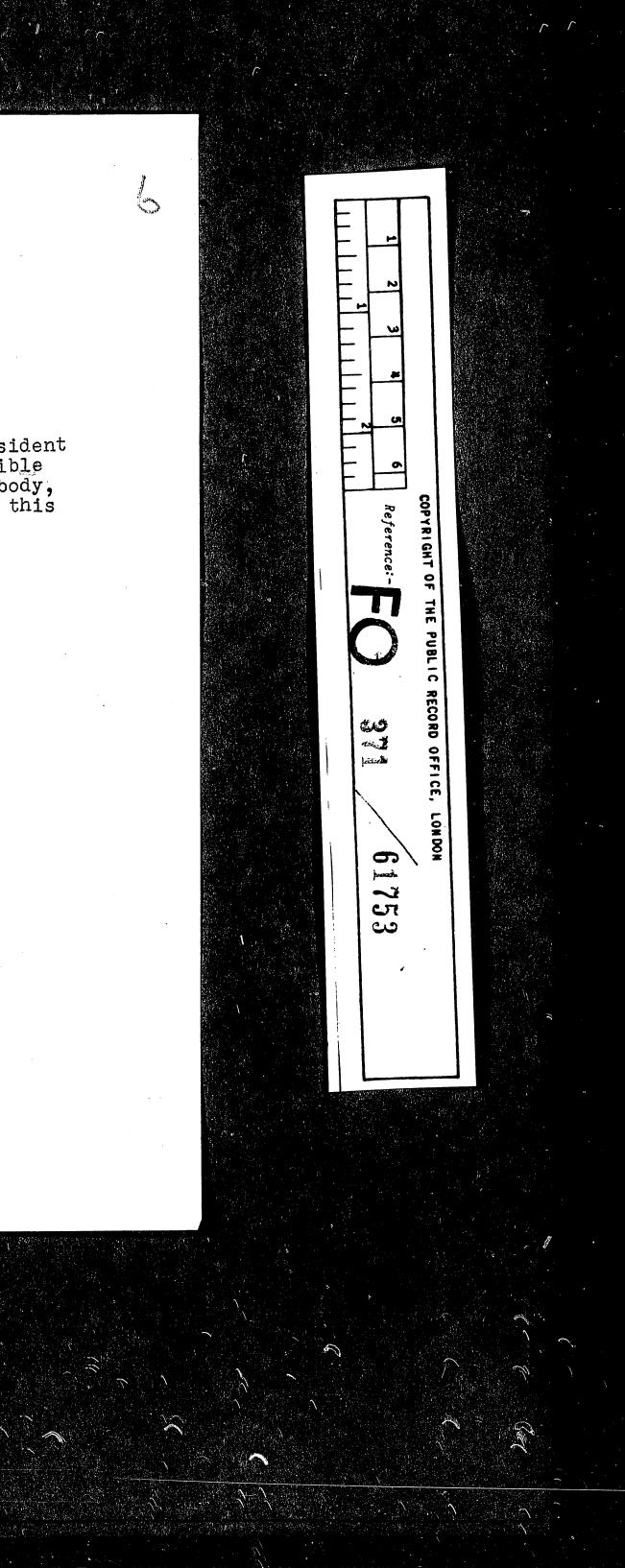
Secretary:

Samuel Caplan

Executive Director: Dr. David Petegorsky

Treasurer:

Dr. Alfred J. Marrow



ENCLOSURE 2



AMERICAN JEWISH LABOR COMMITTEE

175 East Broadway, New York 2, N.Y.

Chairman: Adolph Held Secretary: Joseph Baskin Treasurer: David Dubinsky Executive Secretary: Jacob Pat Chairman, Office Committee: N. Chanin National Campaign Director: B. Tabachinsky

J. Breslaw

N. Chanin

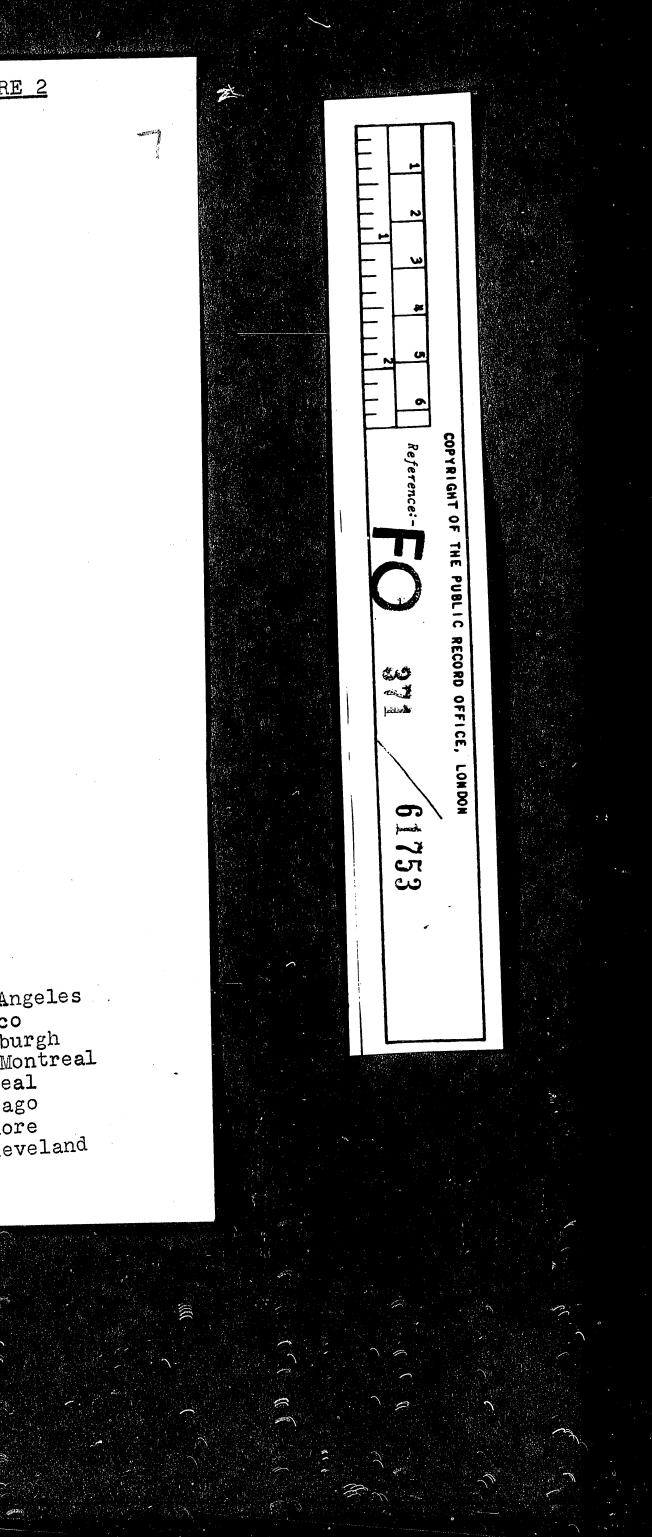
Vice Chairmen:

J.

(Jer)

M. Cohen I. Feinberg B. Gebiner I.H. Goldbert P.L. Goldman R. Guskin J. Hochman L. Hollander E. Jeshurin B. Kaplin M. Kudish A. Miller I. Minkoff N.M. Minkoff I. Nagler S. Rifkin J. Roberts J. Schlossberg S. Shore J. Weinberg M. Weinstein S. Wolchok W. Wolpert M. Zaritsky C. Zimmerman L. Arkin, Boston, H. Berger, Philadelphia Bernstein, Detroit Bialis, Chicago M. J. Blume, Boston S. Caplan, Baltimore B. Cohen, St. Louis A. Kirzner, Toronto

J. Levitt, Los Angeles T. Maisel, Mexico S. Oshry, Pittsburgh M. Rubinstein, Montreal B. Shane, Montreal J. Siegel, Chicago H. Turk, Baltimore J. Weisberg, Cleveland



ENCLOSURE 3

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Reference:-

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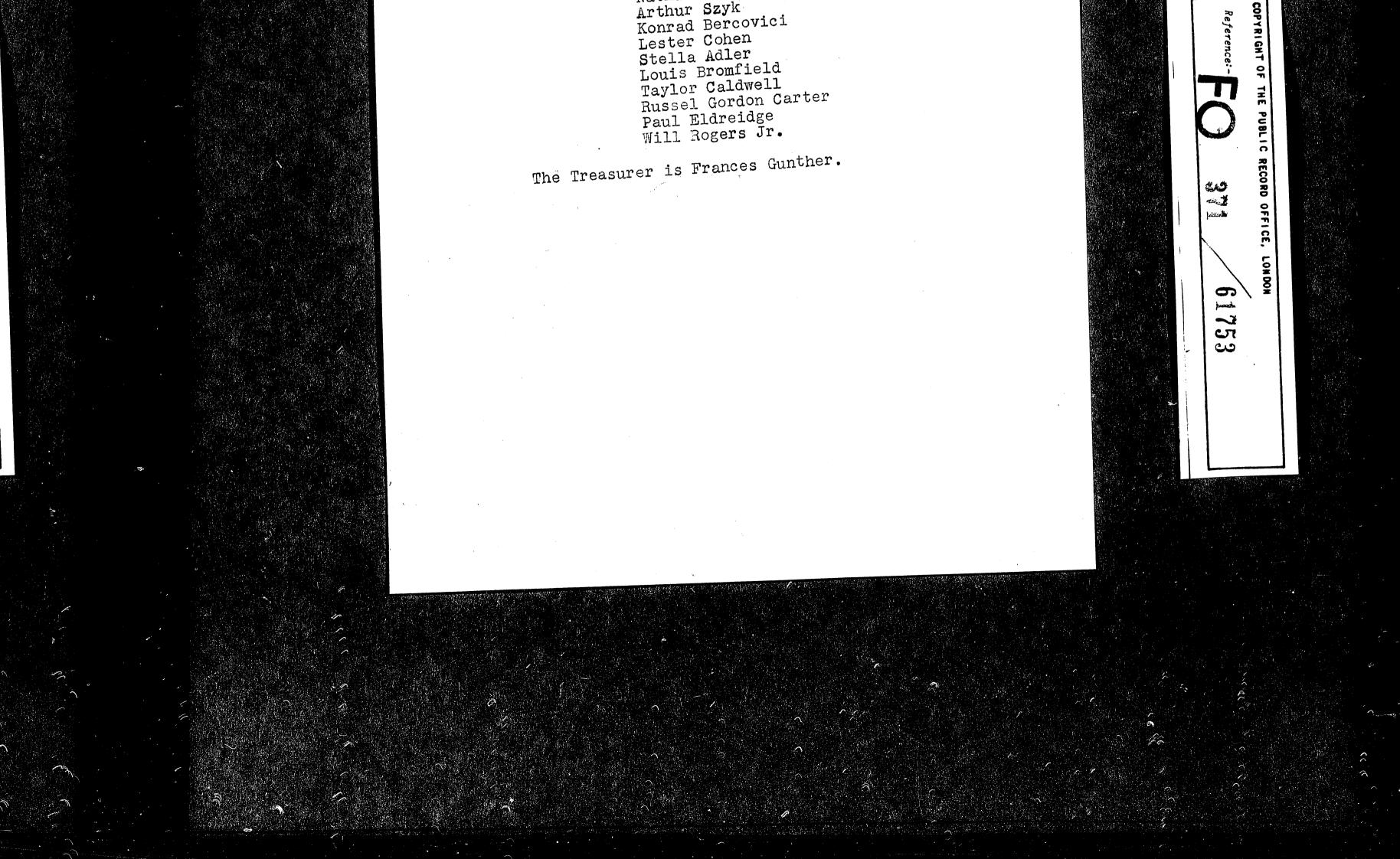
C.C. T.C. Mainte

PALESTINE RESISTANCE FUND

530 Park Avenue New York 22, N.Y.

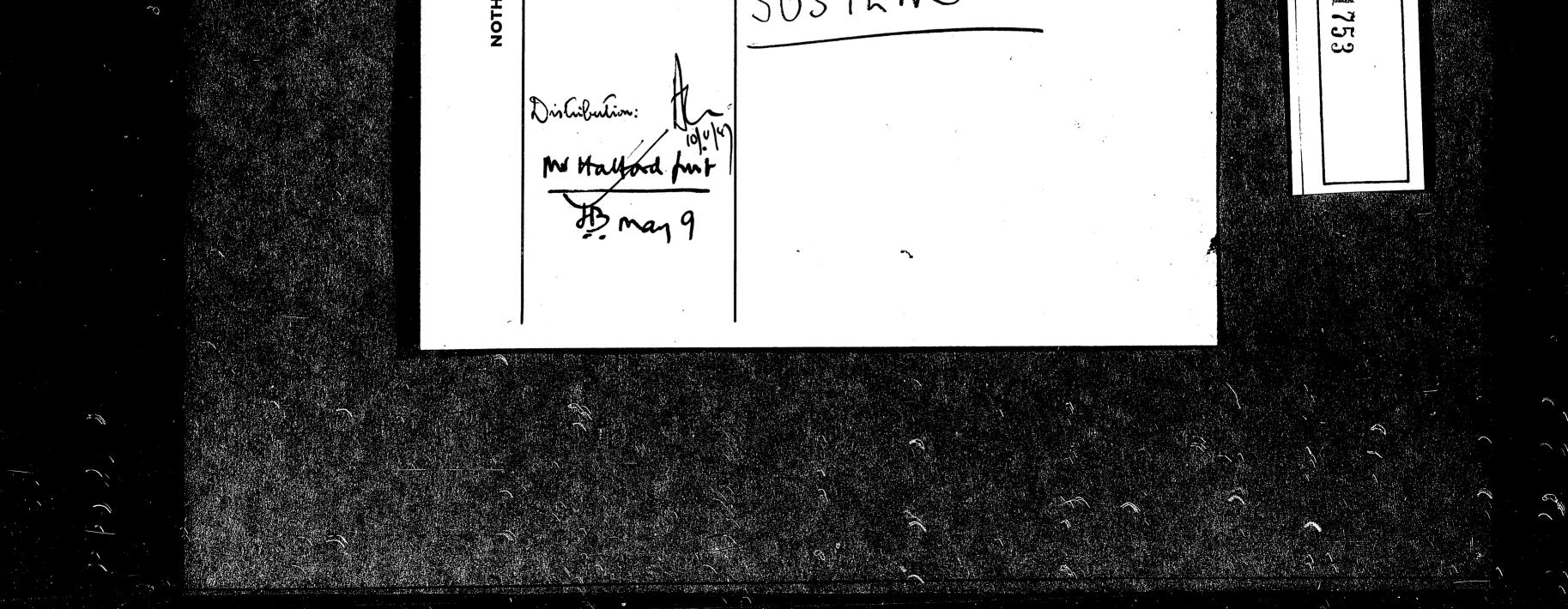
Directors: Frances Gunther Frances Gunther Ben Hecht Congressman Andrew L. Somers Nathan George Horwitt Arthur Szyk Konrad Bercovici Lester Cohen Stella Adler Louis Bromfield Taylor Caldwell Russel Gordon Carter Paul Eldreidge Will Rogers Jr.

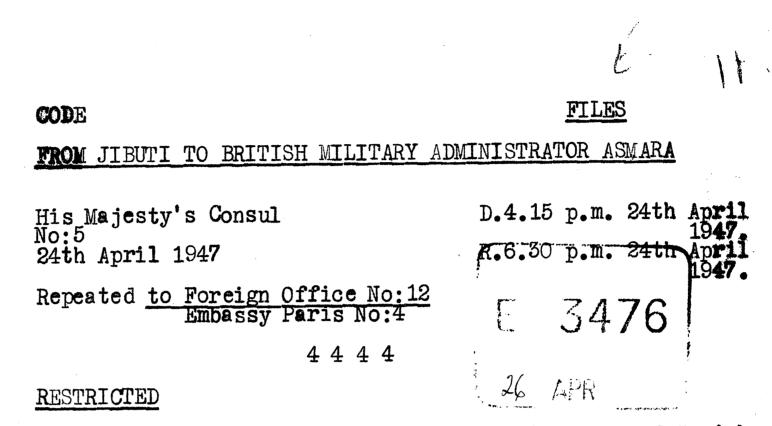
The Treasurer is Frances Gunther.



E 3476 NOX1 PALESTINE 1 26 1. 11 Braped Trivisk Armoniele. Registry Number } E34.76/32/31 Direused escopid Teauch VENERICH, YESTERNITKY TELEGRAM FROM WIL KEN ELIEZER. Mylication for turnerly JIBUT1 multication of Regilial official multi No. 12. chrough dy tradic charris in confirmity Dated n Registry } 24, (190) with actordition trickly. 26 NODRESSED RIVA ASNARA Nº 5. Last Paper, (Minutes.) 3748 (696) PCD \$157+7 Com. cfb.) unuel names V. Miss) References. 1BApr28 Please see alout E 3789/6- and Patentine Telegreen NO. 736 attached. c so (Print.) OFFI I submit draft telegreen to Pairs Ale (How disposed of.) (J.E. CABLE) 8. B.D. (Mr. Highan) 5 now please see E3930 and minute Therem く M.I. 5 (Marschen) ST ە (T.E. IABLE) april 30 Nor se E 3774 and setim thereas 34 13/5 Inpp. 1 + 2. copied Inpp. 2) Palestine tel. 966 14/5 Panis on E3930. 01 8) In a Out Lels. maj. Charteris. W.O. 5 June. (Index, (Action completed.)Next Paper. 3553) 32003 F.O.P. 3540 14

Registry JIBUTI Telegram NO. 5 | of 24 in april: No. \$3476/32/31 escafed Jemish Terristo To B.M.A. O J.E.C. Usmara and elected These prisoners have unhavened Udministration Proclamation 947 by Top-Secret Draft. Secret. Confidential Restricted. escaping from detention. Please _Openpress I for their early extradition and, if this is informable mbjert H.M. ambrascolo PARIS to delay, request Trench authorities MARGIN to detain them for at least place Republic to: Them under strictest supervision. JIBUTI It is espectial that they should B.H.A. ASMARA bolin Office not remain at large and 1. shak be grateful if you wie take No. ---sio T this matter up on a fairly Date _ _ _ au . high level lode SUS PEND 6





Your telegram April 21st regarding two escaped Jewish terrorists named Yesenkitsky Itzak and Ben Eliezer Arich ex Asmara and now Jibuti.

2. Application for the surrender in extradition of fugitive offenders must be through diplomatic channels in conformity with the Extradition Treaty and I have notified Foreign Office and Embassy Paris by letters of circumstance. COPY RI GHT

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antes to

3. It would facilitate matters if you could supplement a information given the Foreign Office and Embassy by forwarding them direct the relevant documents.

4. In the meantime suggest you make formal application to me requesting arrangement for provisional arrest of the persons named pending arrangements for extradition. I shall acknowledge receipt of instructions by telegraph.



INWARD TELEGRAM h.w. 3476 32 31 12

This document must be paraphrased if the communication of its contents to any person outside Government Service is authorised.

Cyphor

FROM PALESTINE (General Sir A. Cunninghum)

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TO S. OF S., COLONIES.

D. 8th May, 1947. R. 8th " 20.30 hrs.

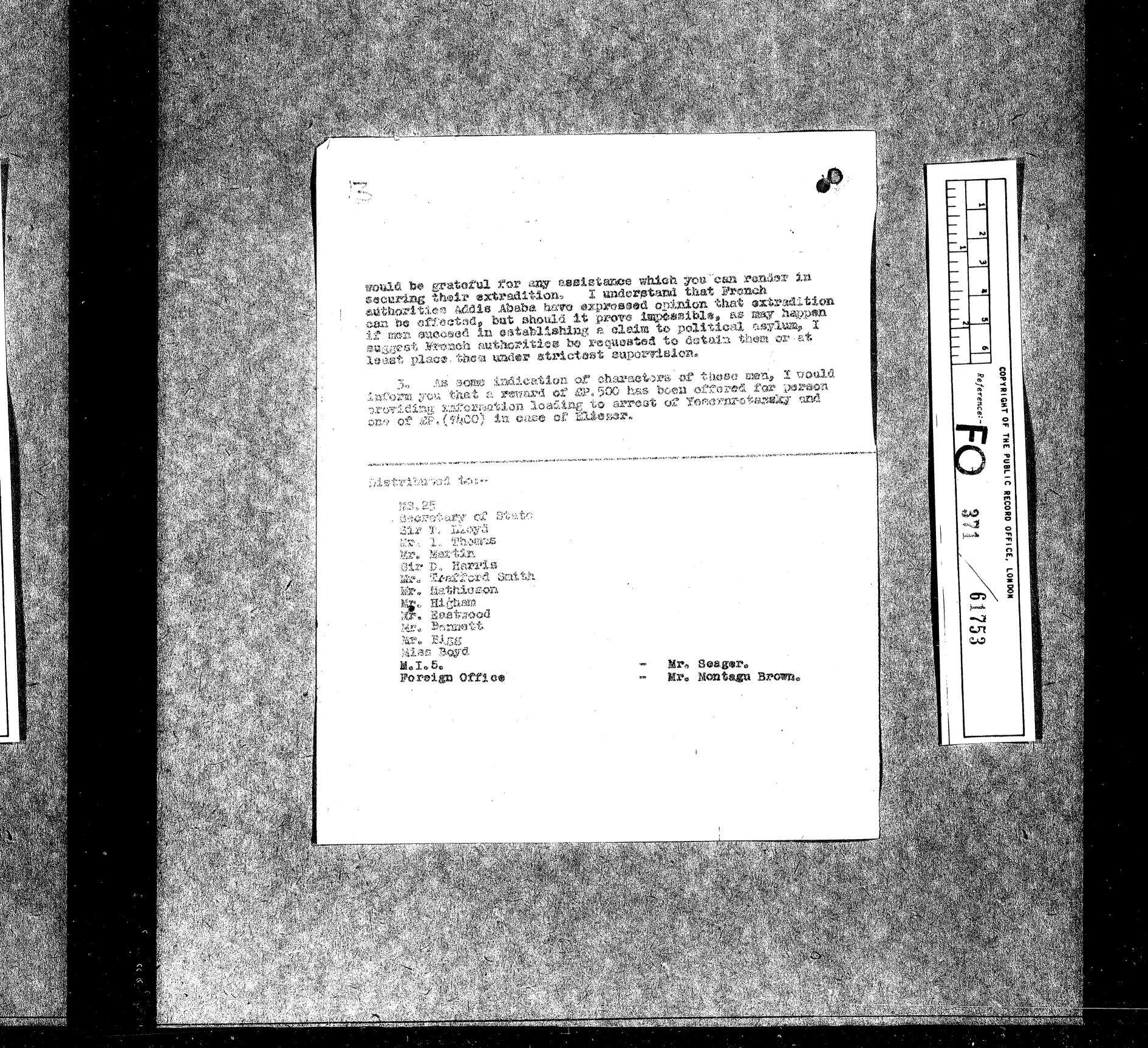
MOST IMMEDIATE

No.936 Top Secret.

Addressed S. of S. "H.M. Minister Addis Ababa No.(Corrupt group). " H.B.M. Consul Jibuti No.646.

Two of five Jowish detainees who escaped 119 special (?ship) Eritres on (?23rd April), Itzhok Yesernrotazky alias Mann and Arich Ben Eliezer alias Lipa Zabrovsky are (?reported) by D.S.O. Near East to be held in custody by French authorities in Jibuti. The British Consul Jibuti made arrangements for the fugitives to be handed ever to a British officer and D.S.O. flow to Hargelsa, but on aprival found French authorities would not surrender prisoners. I understand that M.I.5. have approached Foreign Offices with request that all possible steps be taken to secure handing over of the two mem. They have also suggested that this Government and Eritish Consul Jibuti take similar action (?through) normal. diplomatic channels.

2. It would seem that Palestine Government hes strictly no locus standi in the matter, since there is no criminal charge against prisoners in Palestine. It appears, however, that they have contravened Administration's Proclamation 94 on (Peritish) Military Authority in Exitres by escaping from detention. It is, or course, resontial that they should not remain at Large and I would/



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		INWARD TELEGRAM	m ,
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	*	This document must be paraphrased if the communic contents to any person outside Government Service	ation of its is authorised.
		Cypher	
		FROM PALESTINE (General Sir A.	Cunningham)
		TO S. OF S., COLONIES.	
		D. 14th May, 1947. R. 14th " 20.05 hrs.	
			and the second second
		MOST IMMEDIATE	
		No.966 Top Secret.	
		Addressed H.M. Minister Addis Ababa Repeated S. of S. "B.E.M. Asmara No.683.	No.682.
!		Your telegrams noted. It is assum Asmara is dealing with matter and will send supply full details and identify persons con he is unable to do so, I could send police o	corned. If

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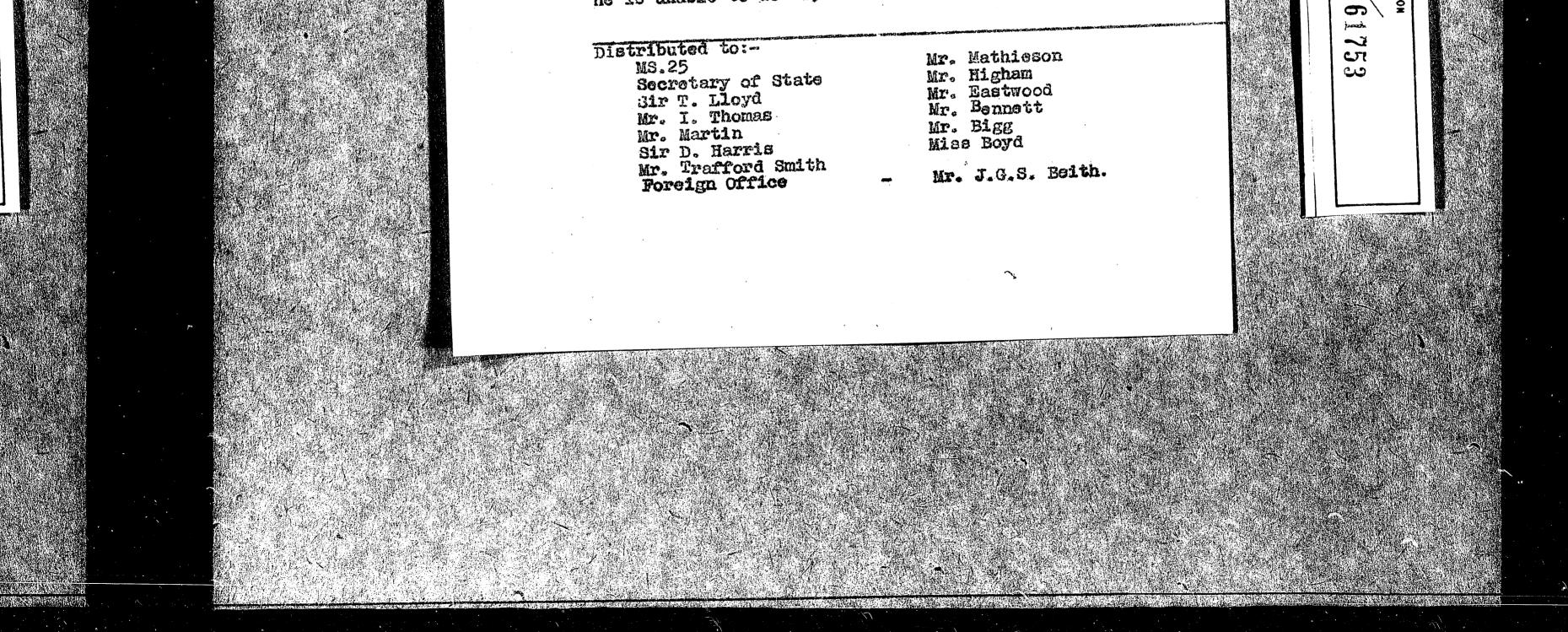
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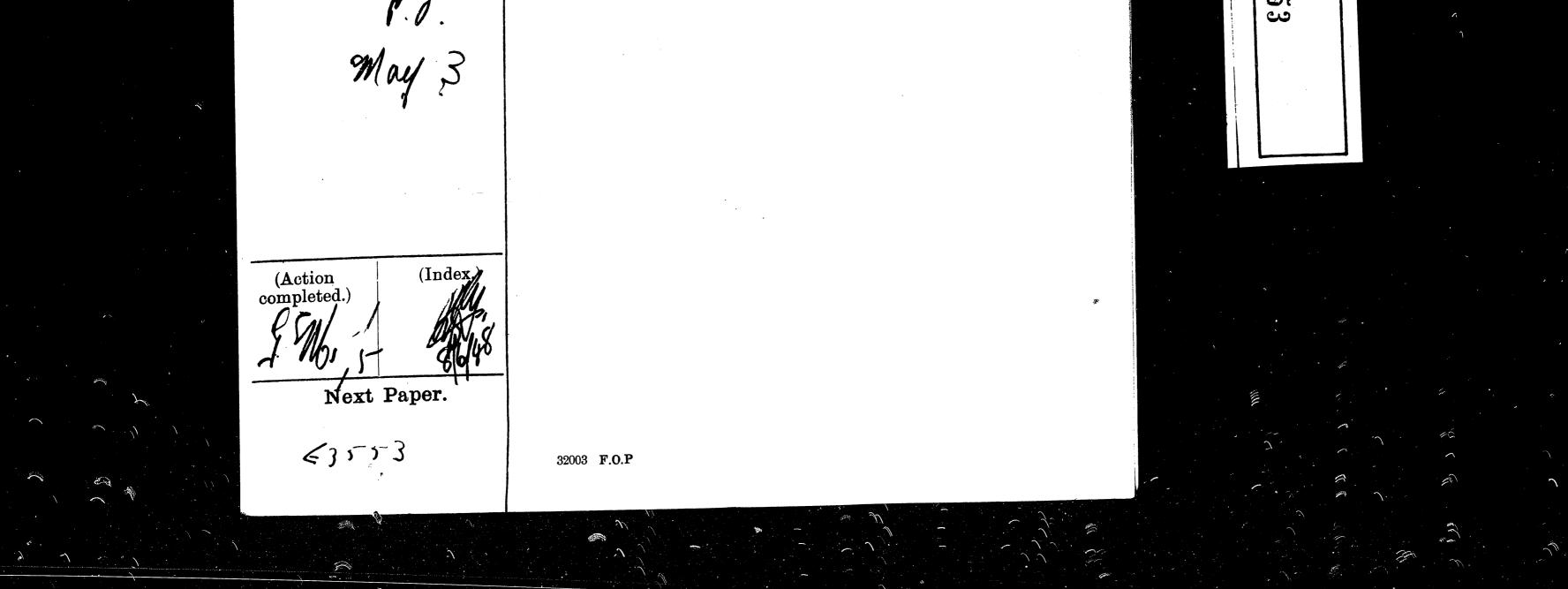
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E_3540 BRITISH EMBASSY. 29 APR

Ref: 200/189/47

Dear Department,

According to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency on the 20th April, members of the Jewish Agency Executive met leaders of major American non-Zionist and other Jewish organizations in New York on the 18th April to discuss the possibilities of united action at the forthcoming session of the General Assembly.

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WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

24th April 1947

The Jewish Telegraphic Agency states that all the participants at the meeting agreed on the demand that the General Assembly should recommend an interim solution providing for the implementation of the Palestine Mandate by the British Government. They were also inclined to agree that the Jewish Agency should be the only body to ask for a hearing at the Assembly. If its request for a hearing at the Assembly. If its request for a hearing is granted, the Agency would consult with the other organizations, which include the American Jewish Conference and the World Jewish Congress, in preparing the text of its presentation.

The report adds that informal conferences will continue to take place among the groups represented at the meeting and it is understood that the leaders of all major Jewish organizations will urge that the terms of reference of the fact finding commission to be set up by the General Assembly should mention the obligations of the British Government under the Mandate, Jewish rights in Palestine and the need for Jewish immigration. They will also request that full hearings by the fact finding commission be guaranteed to Jewish groups.

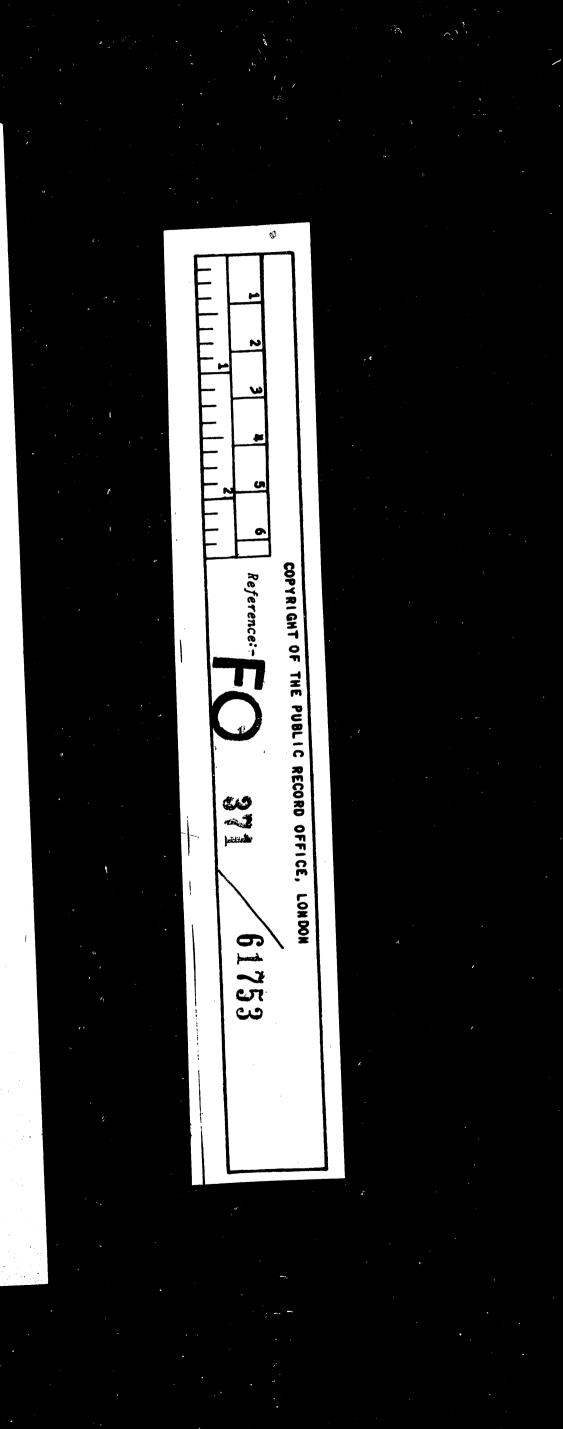
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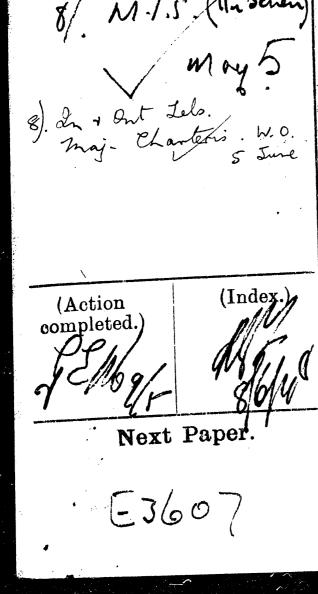
Yours ever,

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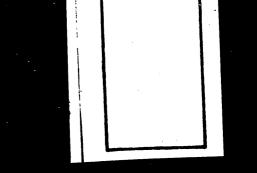
Eastern Department, Foreign Office, London, S.W.1.

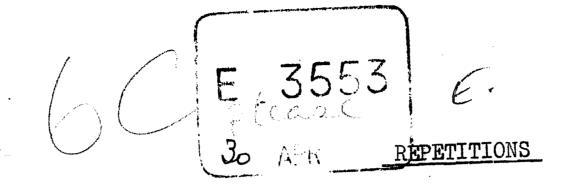


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26513 F.O.F.





FROM ADDIS ABABA TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Mr Farquhar No:210 28th April 1947

CYPHER/OTP

D.2.41 p.m. 28th April 1947 R.6.30 p.m. 28th April 1947

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Please pass the following to British Military Attaché, Asmara as my telegram No:65.

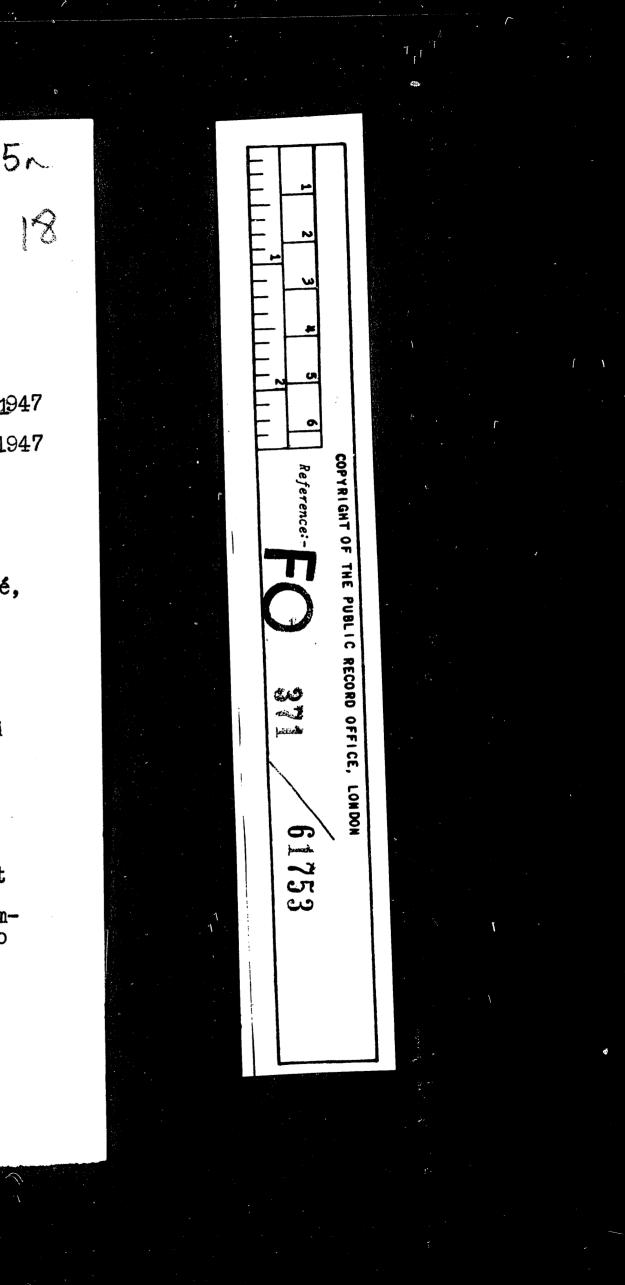
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Your telegram No:C.A.003.

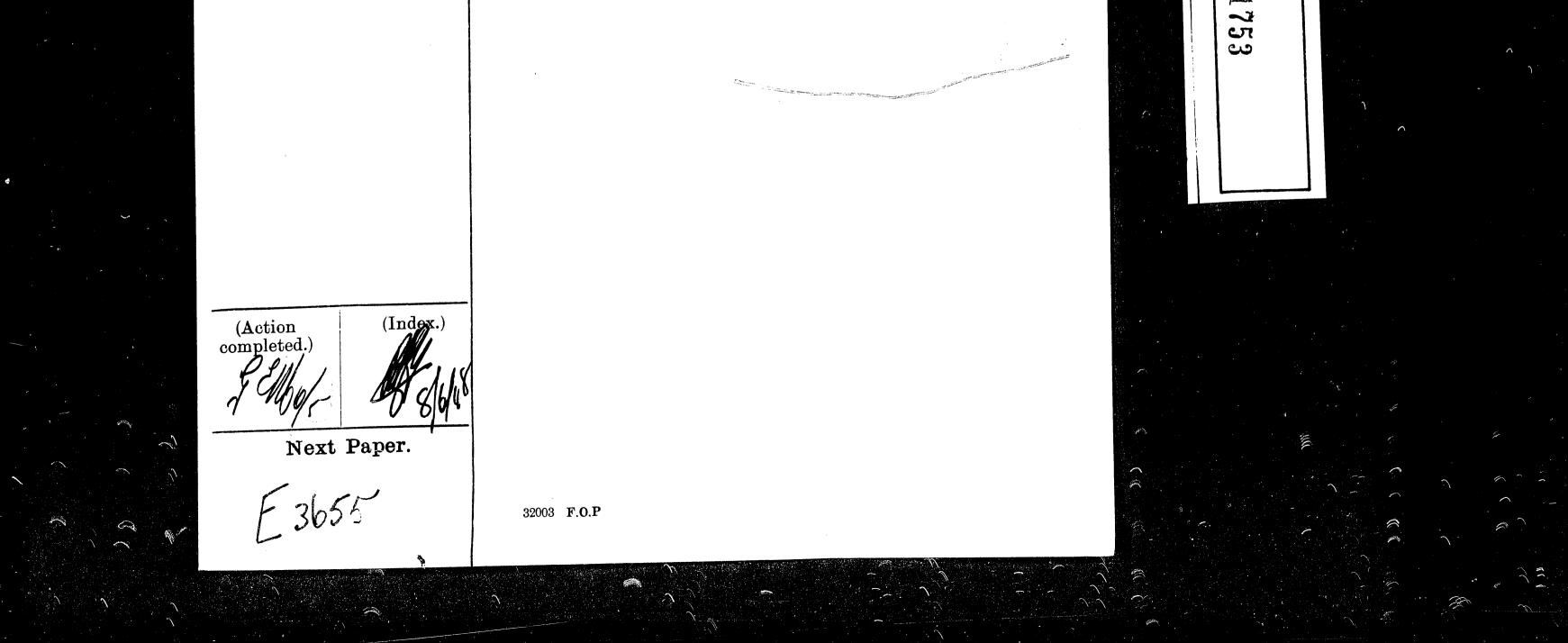
There is no telephonic communication between here and Jibuti.

2. Extradition proceedings are generally conducted through diplomatic channel. If indeed these two men are extraditable it would be a matter between His Majesty's Government and the French Government since the Ethiopian Government are no longer in the picture, though I suspect that there must have been connivance in the escape of these two Jews at low levels. [Grp.undec:] in the circumstances I would suggest that your best course would be to report fully to C.A.B. Cairo.

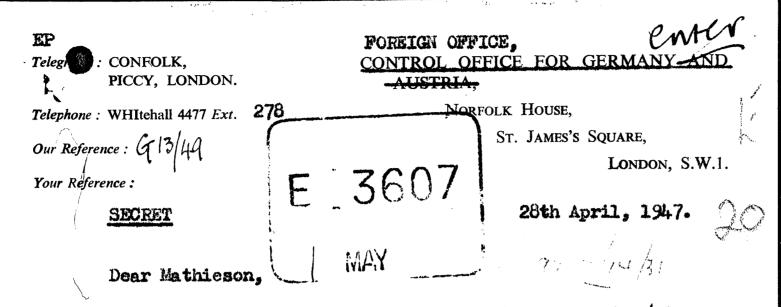
[Copies sent to War Office, Duty Signal Officer for repetition].



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RECORD



Will you please refer to Crawford's letter, G13/49, of the 2nd October, 1946, concerning certain allegations made by Reuter regarding recruiting for the Irgun Zwai Leumi in the American Zones of Germany and Austria. We have seen a further report from Berlin containing the following points of interest:-

- It appears that up to the beginning of January, 1947, military training of Jews did, in fact, take place in the U.S. Zone of Germany at Wolfratshausen D.P. Camp.
- (2) Since then an order forbidding all such training has been issued by the C.O. of this Camp. No further training has been observed and the Camp remains quiet.
- (3) Investigation has disclosed that this military training was directed by the Jewish Sports Organisation, Maccabi, which organised marching, drill, mapreading, etc. amongst the Jewish D.P's.
- (4) Whilst this para-military training was taking place (during the period from Autumn 1946 until January 1947) members of the Irgun Zwai Leumi were reported to be working with the Maccabi Organisation, presumably recruiting new members. It is now reported that representatives of this terrorist group

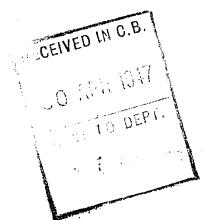
W.A.C. Mathieson Esq., M.B.E., Colonial Office,

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have left Germany and have returned to Palestine, probably through illegal channels.

Yours sincerely,

UHHOOTE_

J. H. Moore.

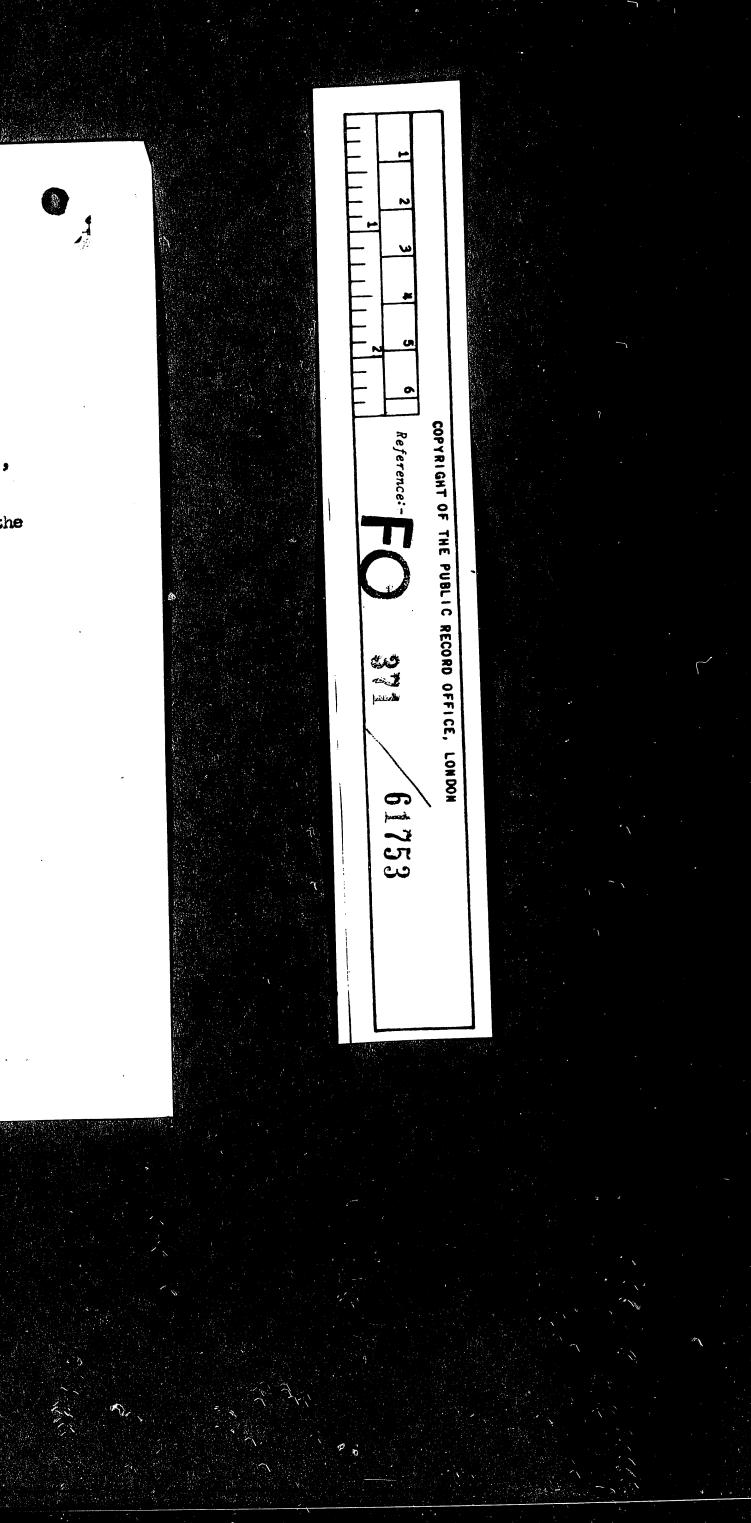
-2-

I am sending a copy of this letter to Beith of the Eastern Department and to Stewart of M.I.5.

Copies to:

J.G.S. Beith Esq., Eastern Department, Foreign Office,S.W.l.

D. L. Stewart Esq., War Office (M.I.5.), S.W.1.



E E 3655 22 1947 2 MAY PALESTINE LICALST Castinuties Registry Number 163655 182/31 transit detailed account of invident FROM 7. 8. Crayd incluring group of gym. 50 ilional Ecopal. No. Tome, into incoded forgulate building. New York. Dated Received in Registry 33 NOV JRUNKR. 23. 9, 1944 2 1104 -(Minutes.) Last Paper. this is a good despatch on 3607 References. a disgraceful performance. 1 Suggest that it be printed. Sir F. Evans and his statt seem to (1) (1) (Print.) 105 have alted with admirable Easten (Palestine) Sang-froid in a difficult (How disposed of.) aft. 6.g. 6 Sit notion. hand Confidential Brot Jul and 154. CT. ಲ It certainly shows what we antomadar no. 1096 3hd may in the way P we afanist (confidential) twish portrail 8. Personnal dep infinence) Jack . N-YNK N.A. Sept. (Index.) (Action Personne offertyk completed.)/ M. F. Beint May 3 Next'Paper. 1=3696 32003 F.O.P

23. 1 agree with N. Beith, M am sure that Sir. F. Enang mould appreciate some appression & our approval this handling Attais affair. The BETAKIM ane a Swall, wrizz minoritz on the lunstic frinze & Zioniem, with writeally us political influence of themselves. They have clearly profited from the general pusillaristy Atta Cocal authorities towards This issue and have 145 SO din 🕇 This sont of incident, regultable though it may be, is likely to gain is sympathy with moderate opinion. **o** \ On the other hand we cannot always comt on such admirable hundling CT . ಲು display it Wilson long land I mound bear plan here a copy yound sent to di Floren plan Millimale 9/5 H. L. KENNEDY Ster. Mitk mbrint haft to 3 may 27

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CONFIDENTIAL

PALESTINE AND TRANSJORDAN May 2, 1947 Section 1

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ARCHIVES

NEW YORK CONSULATE-GENERAL SCENE OF JEWISH EXTREMISTS' DEMONSTRATION

Consul-General Evans to Mr. Bevin. (Received 2nd May)

New York 4,

(No. 33) Sir,

Sir, $23rd \ A \ pril$, 1947 I have the honour to report that at about $11 \cdot 5$ a.m. on Friday, 18th April, an organised band of some 45 to 50 extremist Jews, chiefly of student type and including a number of girls, assembled *en masse* in the waiting-room which is part of the general office of this consulate-general. It was afterwards discovered that they had avoided prior discovery by infiltrating from various floors of this large office building; and one of the band's leaders was recognised as having visited the consulate-general earlier in the morning on what must have been a reconnoitring mission.

2. A member of the general office staff immediately reported the invasion to his supervising consular officer, who thereupon went to the general office and briefly interviewed one of the band. The latter stated that he wished to see "the consul" about the execution of Dov Gruner, and was told that he was speaking to a consul. At that stage, however, the rest of the band moved to the other side of the waitingroom partition, into that section of the general office where the office staff receives members of the public individually at their desks. There, at a word of command, they ranged themselves in two lines and burst into a series of Hebrew songs in tones that would have done credit to the Don Cossack choir. (It was later noted with some amusement that their harmonies failed them when it came to singing the American national anthem.) 3. As the intruders had now flagrantly invaded a private part of the consulategeneral and as they were clearly taking things into their own hands, one member of my staff was instructed to telephone to the local police station, and another was sent down to the street to call the nearest policeman. Although the police station has frequently assisted us in dealing with previous Jewish demonstrations, and although it had somewhat prematurely deployed twenty officers outside our premises in expectation of trouble the

night before, it took at least twelve minutes before a single policeman could be located on populous Lower Broadway and brought to the scene of the invasion. Altogether some eighteen minutes elapsed before the main body of constabulary arrived.

4. During all this time my staff behaved with the utmost composure, and, indeed, continued dealing with those members of the public waiting in the general office, until all had been attended to, by which time the singing had reached a crescendo and the press of people in the outer corridors had prevented the entry of any further callers.

5. At about the time the police arrived, the invaders, obeying a military shout of command, sat down on the nearest desks and chairs and, for the most part, on the floor. Then, to the accompaniment of frequent shouts and applause, a number of speakers (including two obvious ringleaders) harangued the mob. The orations, not always comprehensible but invariably demagogic and rabble-rousing, included the usual vicious abuse of yourself and such ancient history as a garbled version of the Struma affair (an unhappy choice of topic, as one member of my staff knew all too well that this early illegal immigrant ship was not scuttled in a magnificent gesture of defiance, but foundered with heavy loss of life as a result of the usual unseaworthiness and overloading). The speeches reached the depths of scurrility with the statement that "the only gangsters in Tel Aviv are the British troops and the only prostitutes their wives." Fortunately this was too much even for the Fascist-minded rabble on the floor, and at a later stage a spokesman (significantly enough one of the ringleaders) withdrew the allegation. 6. It was, indeed, significant that the leaders obviously intended to avoid outright violence. Their policy was put to its greatest test in the course of a battle between a valiant lady member of my staff who, armed with the long pole used for opening and closing windows, sought to





repel a photographer from the newspaper P.M. (now virtually a Zionist house-organ) who had pushed open a transom window and was busy snapping the scene. A surging attack on the lady was happily prevented by the leaders of the demonstration; and, need it be added, our Mrs. Fountain not only ejected the photographer, but slammed the window in his face.

7. By this time it had become clear that a major breach of the peace was being committed, and it seemed probable that the demonstrators intended, in any case, to cause their own arrest. I therefore indicated to the senior police officer, a deputy inspector, that, although I was still in favour of securing an evacuation of the premises by peaceful means, I was prepared, if necessary, to make charges. On the strength of my assurance, the deputy inspector made a feeble effort to persuade the demonstrators to leave. The demonstration, however, became increasingly uproarious; and as it was evident that the Jews would not leave voluntarily, and that the police would neither clear the premises nor arrest the demonstrators, I personally called the office of the New York Police Commissioner.

8. In due course a full inspector of police arrived and, if anything, proved that the higher the level the closer to politics. It is true that Inspector Johnson called up his police vans and made all preparations to arrest the intruders as they left the building; but he showed no disposition to put his plans into operation, and, indeed, every disposition to procrastinate until 12.30 p.m., the hour which the ringleaders had by now fixed for an end of the demonstration. I told the inspector that I could tolerate neither the invasion of our premises nor the arbitrary announcement that they would be occupied until a stated hour. Nevertheless $12 \cdot \hat{3}0$ came; the demonstrators were still shouting and the inspector still talking. Finally, he asked my permission to make a last appeal to the Jews and I agreed, adding only a request that he take official note (for use in court should his appeal fail) of the fact that, in addition to one which I made in person to the demonstrators, I had authorised three separate appeals by the police for a peaceful departure over the space of an hour and a quarter.

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11. One of the more significant aspects of the whole business is, I submit, that combination of youthfulness and disciplined rabble-rousing tactics on the part of the demonstrators which put the *Hitlerjugend* to shame. In this connexion it is, perhaps, worth noting that according to P.M., whose reporter had evidently been notified in advance, the demonstration had been planned in detail by the militant Jewish youth organisation Betar, which claimed to have been training some of these same demonstrators to go to Palestine as volunteers.

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Impellitteri, was receiving with ceremony at the City Hall members of the crew of the ship Ben Hecht, which was recently seized while conveying illegal immigrants to Palestine. I cannot but regard it as a significant, if not a sinister, coincidence that, at the moment when this official encouragement was being given to a group of conspirators against British authority, the New York police were showing such notable reluctance to take drastic action against another similar group of conspirators against the representative local office of the British Government. I am left with the suspicion that the police were well aware that the Jewish demonstration at the consulate-general had been planned. This is strengthened first by the absence, marked by comparison with their diligence on other occasions, of the police from the neighbourhood of the consulate-general at the time of the irruption; second, by their

reluctance to take prompt and effective action when summoned, and third, by the evident determination of the demonstrators to avoid any technical breach of the peace which would have precipitated direct police action against them. I cannot reject the possibility that the police, under political pressure, agreed to give the demonstrators full rein provided they gave no grounds for police action on the initiative of the latter. The repeated assertion of the police that they could eject the demonstrators only if I assumed the responsibility of charging them is evidence of their disinclination to act at all. I sincerely hope that the Special Assembly of the United Nations, which is to meet later this month in New York to consider the Palestine problem, will be better favoured by the local authorities.

13. During the war, the police had maintained an officer on duty at this consulate-general twenty-four hours a day. After the close of hostilities the withdrawal of this officer was agreed upon in deference to the difficulties from which the police force was suffering as a result of non-recruitment during the war. The question was raised again a few weeks ago when bombing threats became frequent and insistent, but again the police pleaded that lack of men would make such an arrangement extremely inconvenient if not impossible. The outrage of 18th April, however, has shown the utter necessity of constant police attendance, and the authorities have agreed to the resumption of the previous practice of having a policeman on duty throughout the day and night, with instructions to permit callers to enter the consulate

final outcome of the incident was not wholly unsatisfactory. The demonstrators will not be "martyred in court." We have shown considerable tolerance of a particularly objectionable and (alas, only somewhat) "unAmerican" demonstration. We are on record as having made three separate appeals for an orderly dispersal, and as having, in fact, stretched patience to its limits. We have also, I believe, left the police authorities with a slight feeling of shame.

15. The incident was factually recorded in the more sober New York newspapers, in a form which, on the whole, did not paint an attractive picture of the demonstrators; and the aftermath of the Texas City disaster as well as the occurrence of a particularly salacious sex-murder in Havana left the less reputable journals (including P.M.) with little or no space for the demonstration. Though I have received many oral and a few written expressions of sympathy and indignation, the average New Yorker of one's acquaintance was content to comment that we had many sympathisers here and that, with the occurrence of such incidents as this, the number was growing; he is beginning to wonder whether Judaism is, as now, to be regarded as a militant would-be national movement founded on race or as an inoffensive and respectable religion divorced from any nationality issue, as hitherto it has contented itself to be in the United States.

16. I have sent copies of this despatch to His Majesty's Ambassador in Washington, to Sir Alexander Cadogan, to the British Information Services and the British Passport Control Office in New 25

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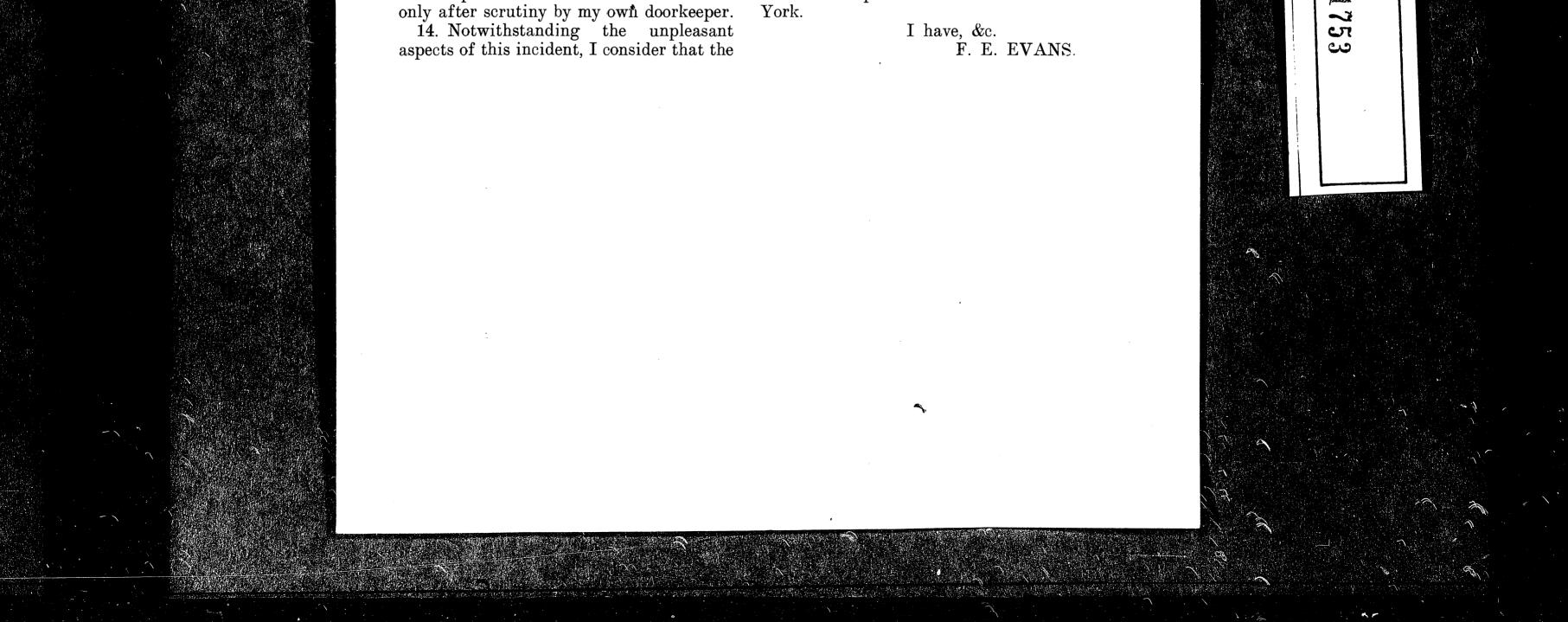
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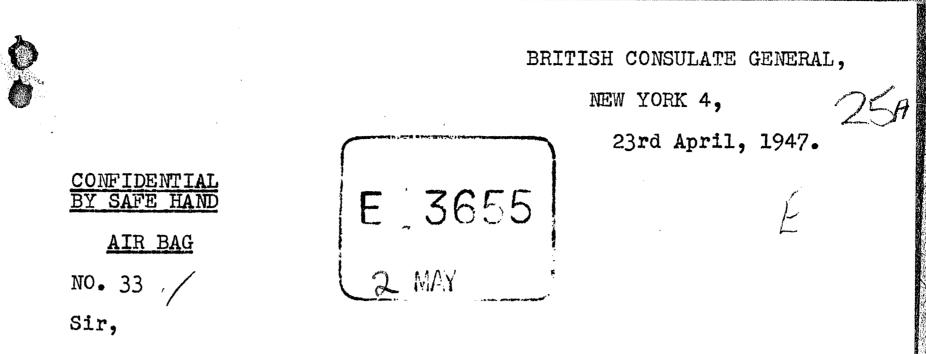
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I have the honour to report that at about 11.05 a.m. on Friday, 18th April, an organised band of some 45 to 50 extremist Jews, chiefly of student type and including a number of girls, assembled <u>en masse</u> in the waiting-room which is part of the General Office of this Consulate General. It was afterwards discovered that they had avoided prior discovery by infiltrating from various floors of this large office building; and one of the band's leaders was recognised as having visited the Consulate General earlier in the morning on what must have been a reconnoitring mission.

A member of the General Office staff immediately reported 2. the invasion to his supervising Consular officer, who thereupon went to the General Office and briefly interviewed one of the The latter stated that he wished to see "the Consul" about band. the execution of Dov Gruner, and was told that he was speaking to a Consul. At that stage, however, the rest of the band moved to the other side of the waiting-room partition, into that section of the General Office where the office staff receives members of the public individually at their desks. There, at a word of command, they ranged themselves in two lines and burst into a series of Hebrew songs in tones that would have done credit to the Don Cossack choir. (It was later noted with some amusement that their harmonies failed them when it came to singing the American national anthem.)

3. As the intruders had now flagrantly invaded a private part of the Consulate General and as they were clearly taking things into their own hands, one member of my staff was instructed to telephone to the local police station, and another was sent down to the street to call the nearest policeman. Although the police station has frequently assisted us in dealing with previous S

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Jewish demonstrations, and although it had somewhat prematurely deployed twenty officers outside our premises in expectation of trouble the night before, it took at least twelve minutes before a single policeman could be located on populous Lower Broadway and brought to the scene of the invasion. Altogether some eighteen minutes elapsed before the main body of constabulary arrived. 4. During all this time my staff behaved with the utmost

composure and indeed continued dealing with those members of the public waiting in the General Office, until all had been attended to, by which time the singing had reached a crescendo and the press of people in the outer corridors had prevented the entry of any further callers.

5. At about the time the police arrived, the invaders, obeying a military shout of command, sat down on the nearest desks /

His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Foreign Office, London, S. W. 1. desks and chairs and, for the most part, on the floor. Then, to the accompaniment of frequent shouts and applause, a number of speakers (including two obvious ringleaders) harangued the mob. The orations, not always comprehensible but invariably demagogic and rabble-rousing, included the usual vicious abuse of yourself and such ancient history as a garbled version of the "Struma" affair (an unhappy choice of topic, as one member of my staff knew all too well that this early illegal immigrant ship was not scuttled in a magnificent gesture of defiance but foundered with heavy loss of life as a result of the usual unseaworthiness and The speeches reached the depths of scurrility with overloading). the statement that "the only gangsters in Tel-Aviv are the British troops and the only prostitutes their wives". Fortunately this was too much even for the fascist-minded rabble on the floor, and at a later stage a spokesman (signific antly enough one of the ringleaders) withdrew the allegation.

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6. It was indeed significant that the leaders obviously intended to avoid outright violence. Their policy was put to its greatest test in the course of a battle between a valiant lady member of my staff who, armed with the long pole used for opening and closing windows, sought to repel a photographer from the newspaper "P.M." (now virtually a Zionist house-organ) who had pushed open a transom window and was busy snapping the scene. A surging attack on the lady was happily prevented by the leaders of the demonstration; and, need it be added, our Mrs. Fountain not only ejected the photographer but slammed the window in his face.

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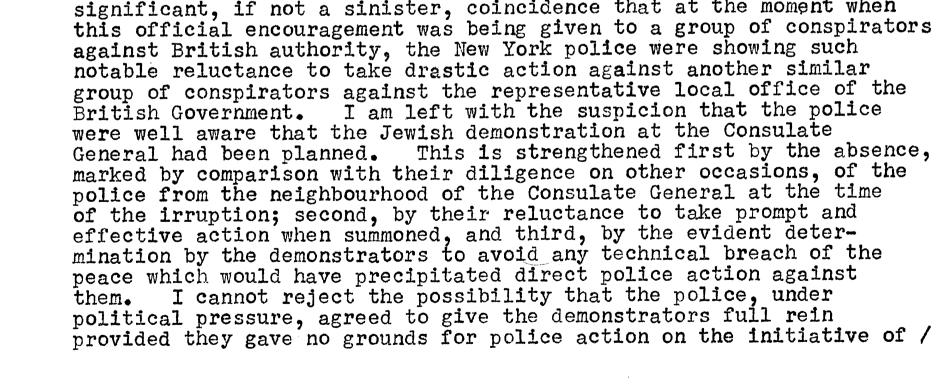
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14. Notwithstanding the unpleasant aspects of this incident, I consider that the final outcome of the incident was not wholly unsatisfactory. The demonstrators will not be "martyred in court". We have shown considerable tolerance of a particularly objectionable and (alas, only somewhat) "unAmerican" demonstration. We are on record as having made three separate appeals for an orderly dispersal, and as having, in fact, stretched patience to its limits. We have also, I believe, left the police authorities with a slight feeling of shame. OF

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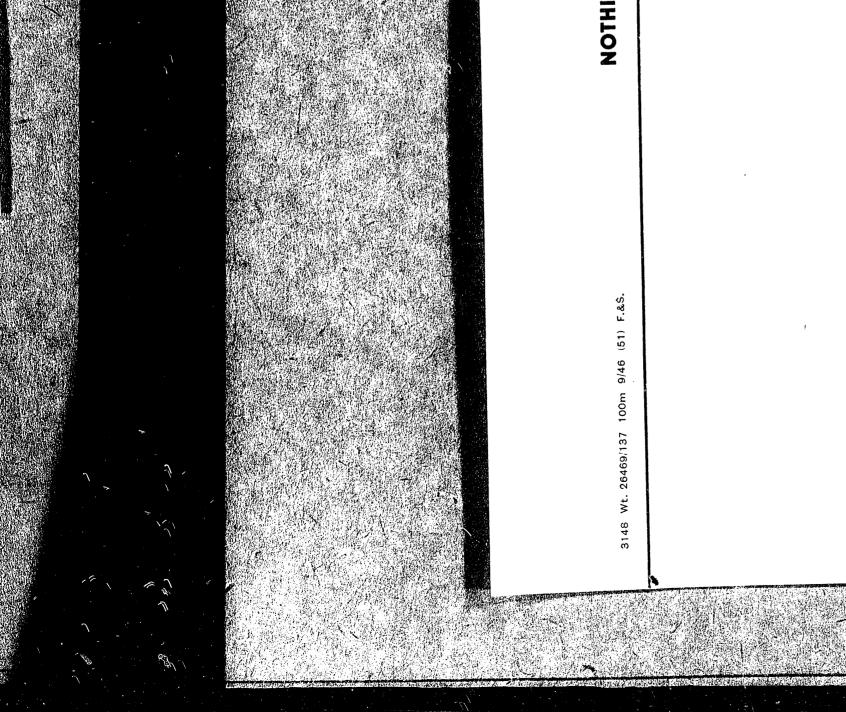
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16. I have sent copies of this despatch to H.M. Ambassador in Washington, to Sir Alexander Cadogan, to the British Information Services and the British Passport Control Office in New York.

I have the honour to be, with the highest respect, Sir, Your most obedient, humble Servant,

Y. C. brans.

All Break Registry No. E 3655/32/31 CONFIDENTIAL XXXXXXX Foreign Office, S.W.1. XXXXXXXX Confidential. 3nd - June, 1947 JEC Keckel Katix XXXX Draft. Sir, Your despatch No. 33 of the 23rd April, H.M. Consuldescribing the invasion of H.M. Consulate-General, New York General in New York by an organised band Despatch of Jewish demonstrators, has been read with No.154. Keen e interest which it m this dipt. PTV activities of Jewish fanatics have MARGIN considerably added to the hazards and inconveniences to which H.M. Representatives THIS abroad must inevitably, from time to time Copy to: be exposed. Within the short H.M. Ambassador, Z Busseli co Washington. three months, H.M. Ambassador in Santiago, WRITTEN H.M. Consul-General in Chicago, H.M. Consul in Munich and H.M. Vice-consul in Sfax have D. May 27 Copy Personnal Dept. all bon threatened with death, while H.M. ш Ф Consuls in Boston and Frankfurt have been 10 the victims of noisy and objectionable UZ a monstrations.



The incident described in you 5. despatch was, nevertheless, of an exceptionally disagreeable character. The composure and spirited determination manifested by yourself and your staff in the face of a hostile mob, and your refusal to be either provoked or discouraged by the pusilanimous and disgraceful indifference of the New York police, were as much in accordance with the best traditions of the service as were the moderation, the humour and the balanced judgment of your despatch. 4./

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30 a copy of Ambassador in Washingt It is evident that you and your statt acted with rapportable presence of mind MARGIN in a difficult situation, with little assistance from The local authorities finch WRITTEN midents, if properly handled, octound to one 30 - 1 Credit and to the discredut of theme presture grans when and it is therefore NOTH 753 particularly valuable that smight and their statts Should give a good account A Trenselves and color moning and I shan be gratefut it you win convey to all Concerned an expression Any were appreciation A there admirable conduct. 3. 1 am Lending a copy A time dusp. Jam, etc., A HMA at washington. 1. 27/5- (Sgd.)C.W. Barter

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3rd, June, 1947.

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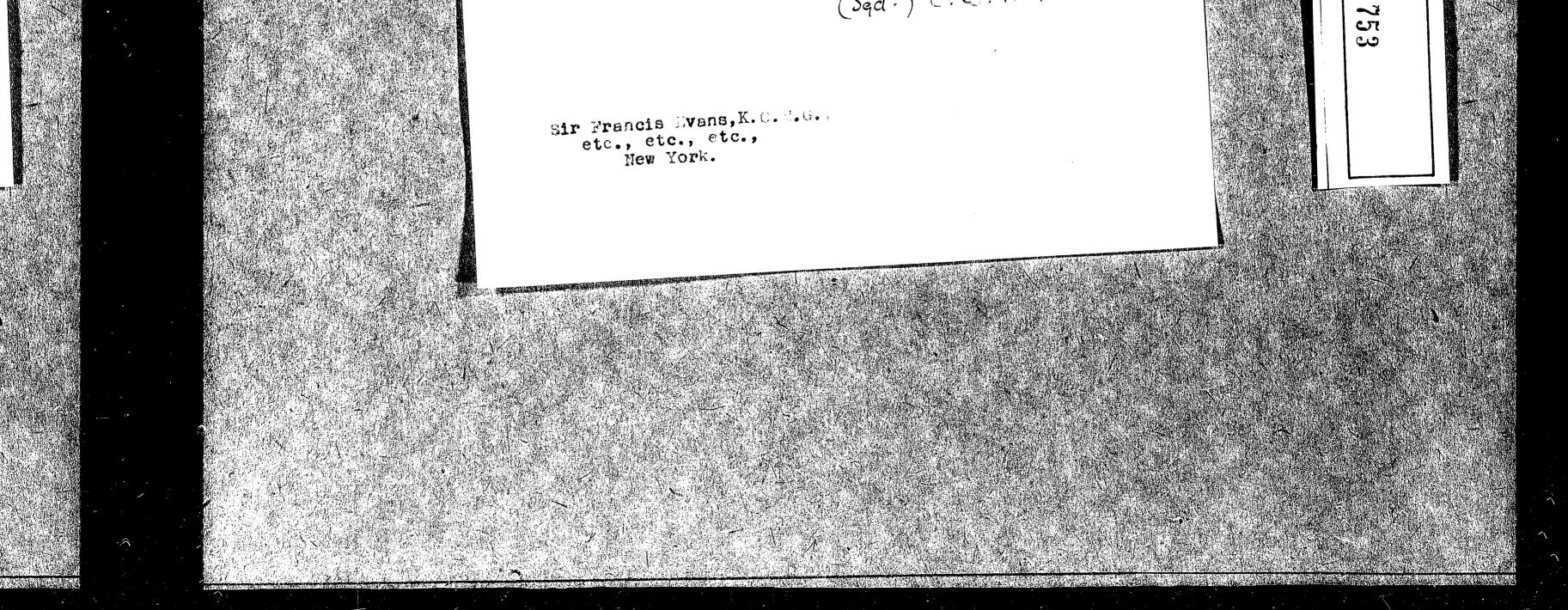
Your despatch No.33 of the 23rd April, describing the invasion of His Majesty's Consulate-General at New York by an organised band of Jewish demonstrators, has been read with keen interest in this department.

2. It is clear that you and your staff acted with great presence of mind in a difficult situation, with little assistance from the local authorities and I shall be glad if you will convey to all concerned an expression of my warm appreciation of their admirable conduct.

3. I am sending a copy of this despatch to His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington.

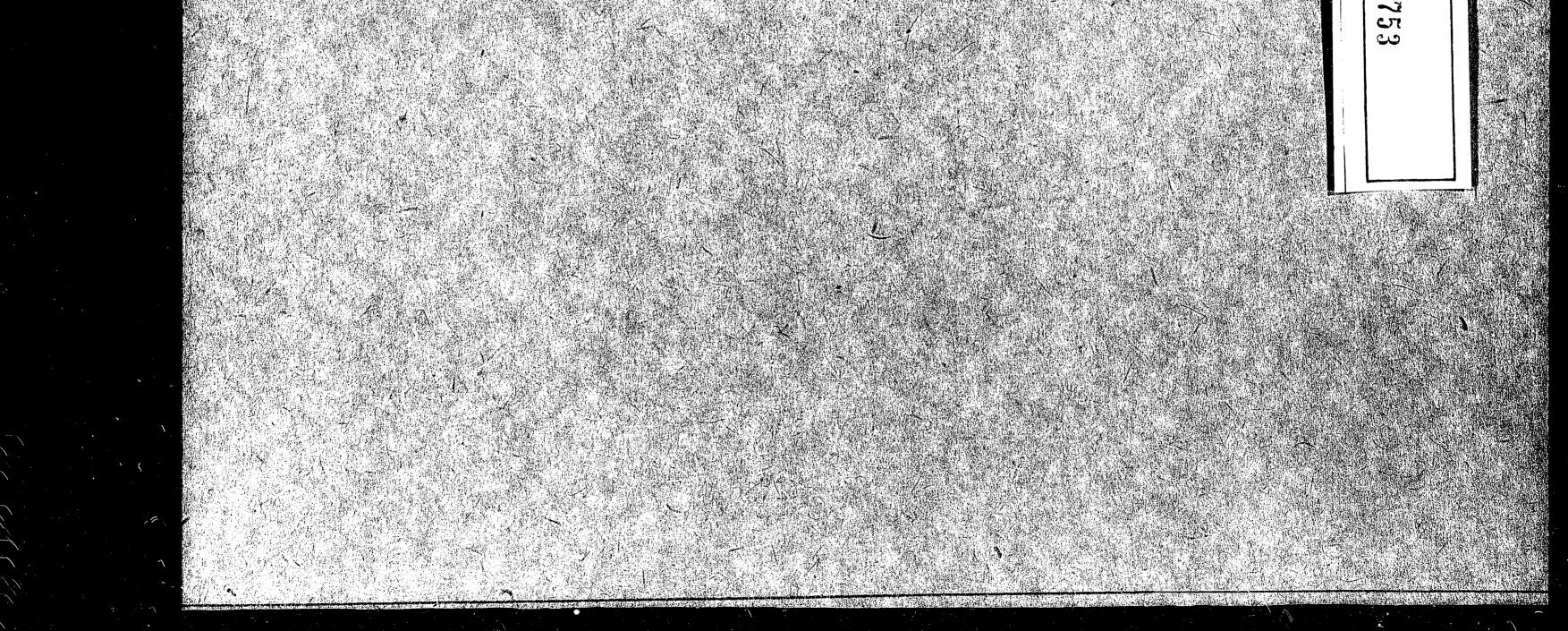
I am, Your obedient Servant, (For the Secretary of State) sir,

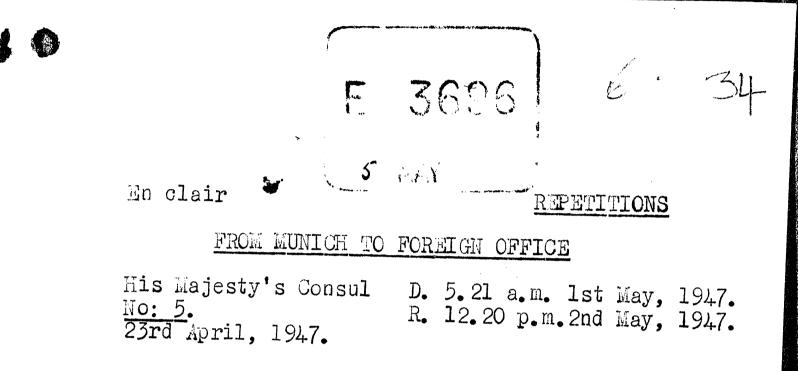
(Sqd.) C. W. Barter.



63 E 3606 32 1947 5 MAY PALESTINE JECHSEL ZY CHLIN Registry Number } E 3696/ ?2/31 Remarkan Alleling Police report work of TELEGRAM FROM ZYCHAIN pluget with, chill of out, mandaughter EG. and I'll gat poppasson of drugs. It daing to No.Alunick Let Palitiquan molumation contricate 245362 Dated In your (y 'm for nus har port frankfurt $\left. \begin{array}{c} \text{Received} \\ \text{in Registry} \end{array} \right\} \quad \text{N} \stackrel{\circ}{\cdot} \mathfrak{I}.$ 23. Opt 1944 5 May -Last Paper. (Minutes. Copy Co. (m/matison) 76555 References. 33 mm 5 PCK We have no trace. The sampat Lave some Paper. Office may (Print.) Schore 50 ~1 8757-47 Pass funt Office (How disposed of.) Have you my pefers on this ? 6/ Matheson ON DON 5 No track D. may 23 9 A. P. P. Piters tel 1099 6/6 P. C. D. Pol 31/6/49 13/5 wer 57 May (Action completed.) Index Next Paper. 3716 32003 F.O.P.

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Following for Government of Palestine.

American Military Police inform me of American Military Police inform me of arrest Jechsel Zychlin charged with theft of car, manslaughter and illegal possession of drugs. Zychlin claims to hold Palestinian naturalisation certificate 34836Z and to have travelled on Palestinian passport 115734 issued Jerusalem April 1939 and had previously applied to Consulate Frankfurt for new passport. Nearest relative, uncle, M. Tytunwitz, 1 Melchett Street. Telaviv Street, Telaviv.

[Note by Communications Department:

This was a missing telegram repeated at our request].

[Copies sent to Telegraph Section, Colonial Office for retransmission].

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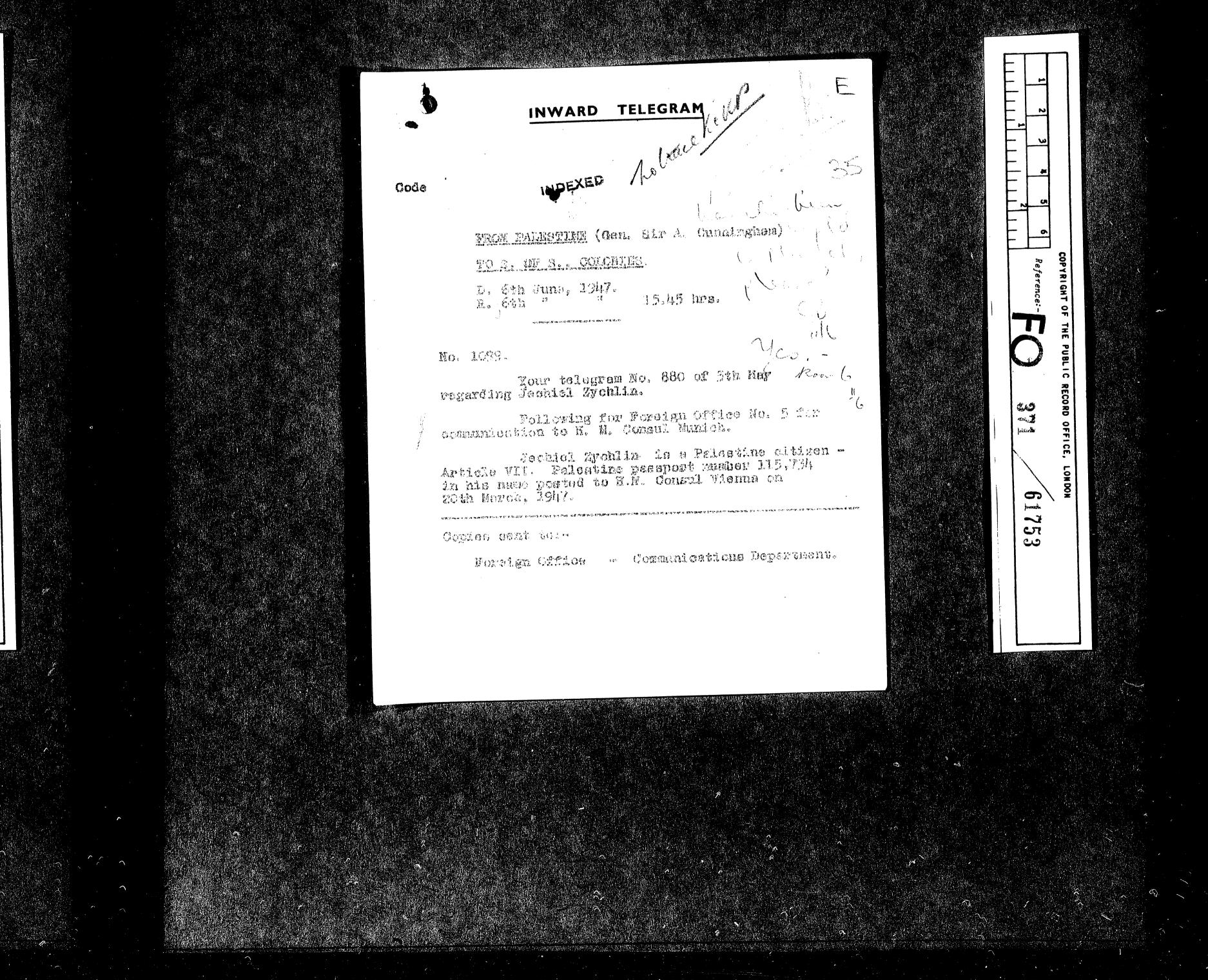
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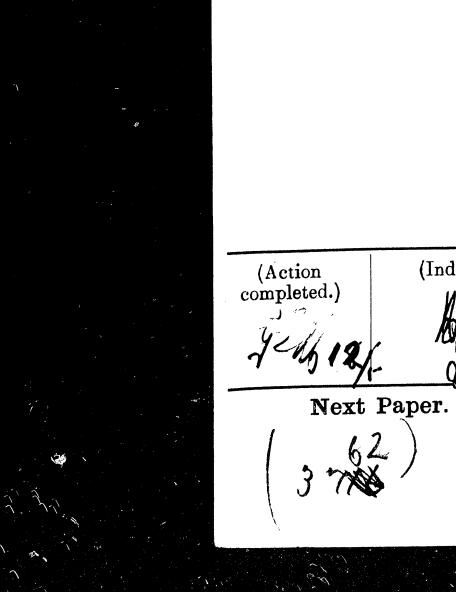
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PAL/GEN/1 E_3716 H.M. Consulate General, No.111 5 Frankfurt, MAY 25th April, 1947. NR

Sir,

With reference to my telegram No.33 of the 25th April in which I reported that a demonstration was held outside this Consulate General yesterday, April 24th by some hundreds of Jews as a protest against British policy in Palestine, I have the honour to submit herewith a Memorandum on the subject by Mr. Vice Consul Mullany.

I myself was absent at the time of the demonstration, The American which passed off without any untoward incident, authorities appear to have taken every precaution to ensure adequate protection for the Consulate and it was at the advice of their officers on the spot that Mr. Mullany agreed to accept a letter from "The Delegation of the Mass Meeting of the Jewish people in Frankfurt", of which a copy is enclosed. The demonstrators appear to have been mostly Polish Jews.

I am sending a copy of this despatch and its enclosures to the Political Division, H.Q., C.C.G., Berlin.

> I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient, humble servant,

R. Shongforne

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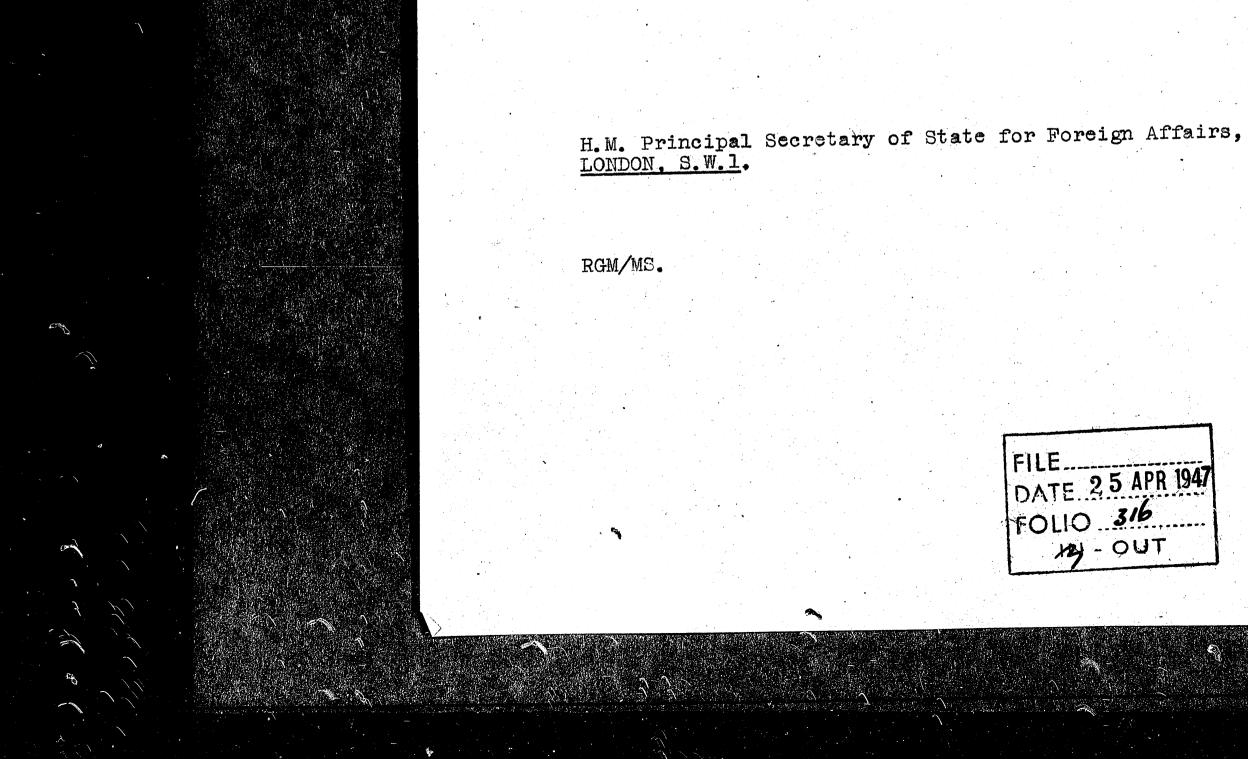
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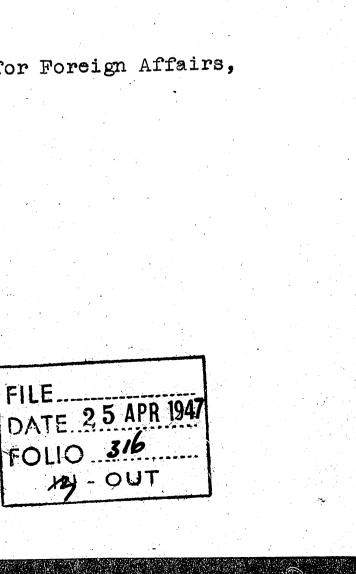
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At about 4.0 p.m. on the 24th April we were informed by the Provost Marshal's office that it was rumoured that some hundreds of Jews who were to attend a ceremony at Frankfurt synangogue would afterwards march to the Consulate General and demonstrate about the execution of Dov Gruner, and about the Palestinian question in general.

MEMO.

It was not, however, until 6.15 p.m. that the cortege appeared. Previously, the U.S. authorities had posted about 100 armed military policemen in and around the Consulate building. They took every precaution to prevent any acts of violence and though the troops had strict orders not to use their firearms unless in absolute self-defence it was plain to be seen that every step would be taken to keep the situation in hand. Several dozen tear-gas bombs were carried. General Duff and Colonel Wood had called earlier to see that adequate measures were taken for the protection of the Consulate.

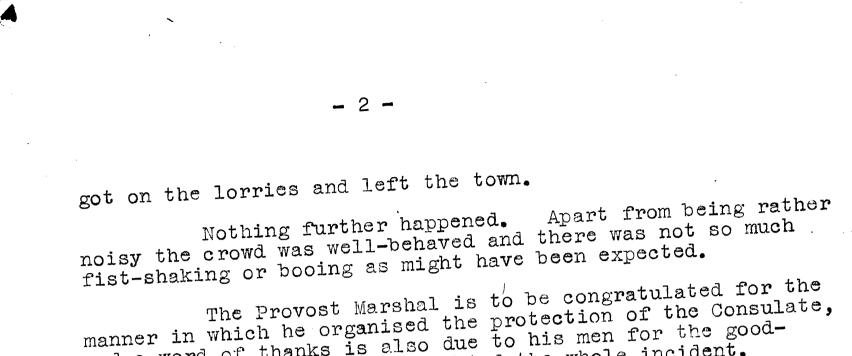
The demonstrators, numbering at least 1,000, and carrying numerous banners with inscriptions in English, German, Hebrew and Yiddish, halted in front of the building. One banner held the inscription "Jewish fighters for freedom in Palestine the Jews of Germany are with you", another something like "the Jews ask the democratic world to give them a land of their own". A large caricature of Mr. Bevin was conspicuous.

The crowd was harangued by a number of leaders or agents-provocateurs. After about a quarter of an hour a delegation of four or five approached the Consulate. Through a mistake on the part of some American officer they were allowed to enter the grounds. Strict orders had been given that there were to be kept outside the railings and the Americans had been told to inform any who desired entrance that the offices were closed and that the Consul General was absent.

Once inside the grounds they demanded an interview. This was categorically refused through the Americans. The crowd was becoming rather noisy on seeing their delegation left standing at the closed door and eventually General Duff and Colonel Wood came to the back entrance and asked if it would be possible for a member of the staff to simply take from the delegation a letter containing their grievances. They were sure that if this were done the crowd could be dispersed quietly. Mr. Mullany immediately opened the door and took the letter which was handed to him by the head of the delegation. One member of the delegation began to speak but was told that the office was closed. No conversation whatsoever took place although it has since been stated on the Frankfurt wireless that the Consul had received a delegation and discussed their problems.

The delegation returned to the head of the procession which immediately moved on. About a quarter of an hour later it returned on the farther side of the Avenue. The leaders again made several rather noisy speeches but no attempt was made to approach the Consulate. After about half an hour the crowd moved off towards the city where lorries were waiting to take them to their various destinations. Colonel Wood remained behind some moments and Mr. Mullany asked him if he considered it necessary to leave a guard on the Consulate. The Colonel replied that <u>he</u> would see to it personally that every demonstrator

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C.C.

The Provost Marshal is to be congratulated for the manner in which he organised the protection of the Consulate, and a word of thanks is also due to his men for the good-humoured way in which they treated the whole incident.

The letter handed in by the delegation mentions the Jews of Frankfurt. Ninety per cent of the crowd appeared to be Polish Jews.



Frankfurt, 24 April 47.

To.the British Consulate

in Frankfurt am M.

COPY

According to the wish of the Jewish people of Frankfurt, which demonstrated today in Frankfurt in protest of the British system of hanging Jewish fighters for freedom in Palestine, we give you the resolutions of the mass meeting:

The demonstration of the 3,000 jews in Frankfurt is decidedly protesting against the system of hanging Jewish fighters for freedom in Palestine. The remnants of the Jewish people in Europe identify themselves with the fighters for freedom. I. The British occupation policy in Palestine brought about a revolt of the Jewish population in the holy land and only the transformation of Palestine into an independant Jewish State will cease the struggle forced on the Jewish population. II. We demand the gates of Palestine to be opened for a wide



We ask you to send the above mentioned resolutions to the

British Government in London.

Jewish repatriation.

THE DELEGATION OF THE MASS-MEETING OF THE JEWISH PEOPLE IN FRANKFURT. COPYRIGHT

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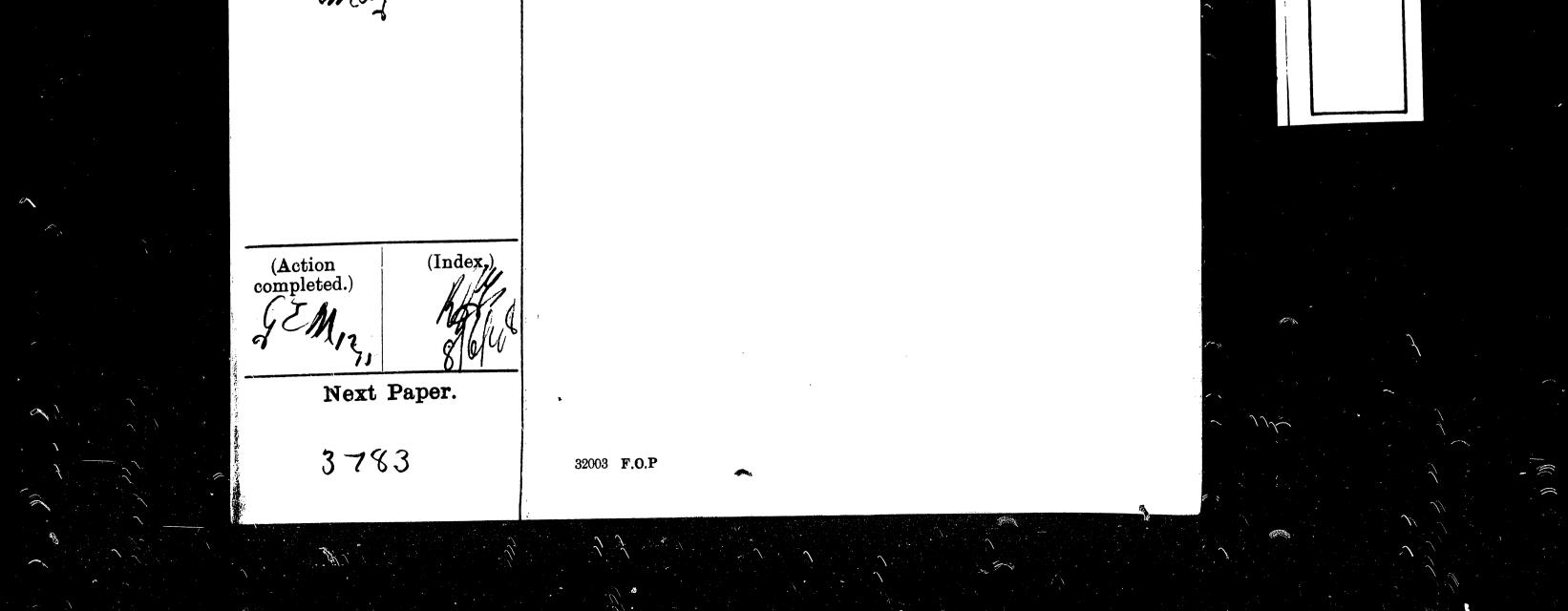
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E 42 H.M. Consulate General, Frankfurt.

28th April 1947.

Sir,

No.118.

With reference to my despatch No. 111 of the 25th April regarding the demonstration held by Jews outside this Consulate General on April 24th, I have the honour to transmit herewith copies of articles published on the subject in the Paris edition of the "New York Herald Tribune" and the local American newspaper the "Stars & Stripes" on the 26th April.

2. I am sending a copy of this despatch and its enclosures to the Political Division, Headquarters, Control Commission for Germany, Berlin.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient, humble servant,

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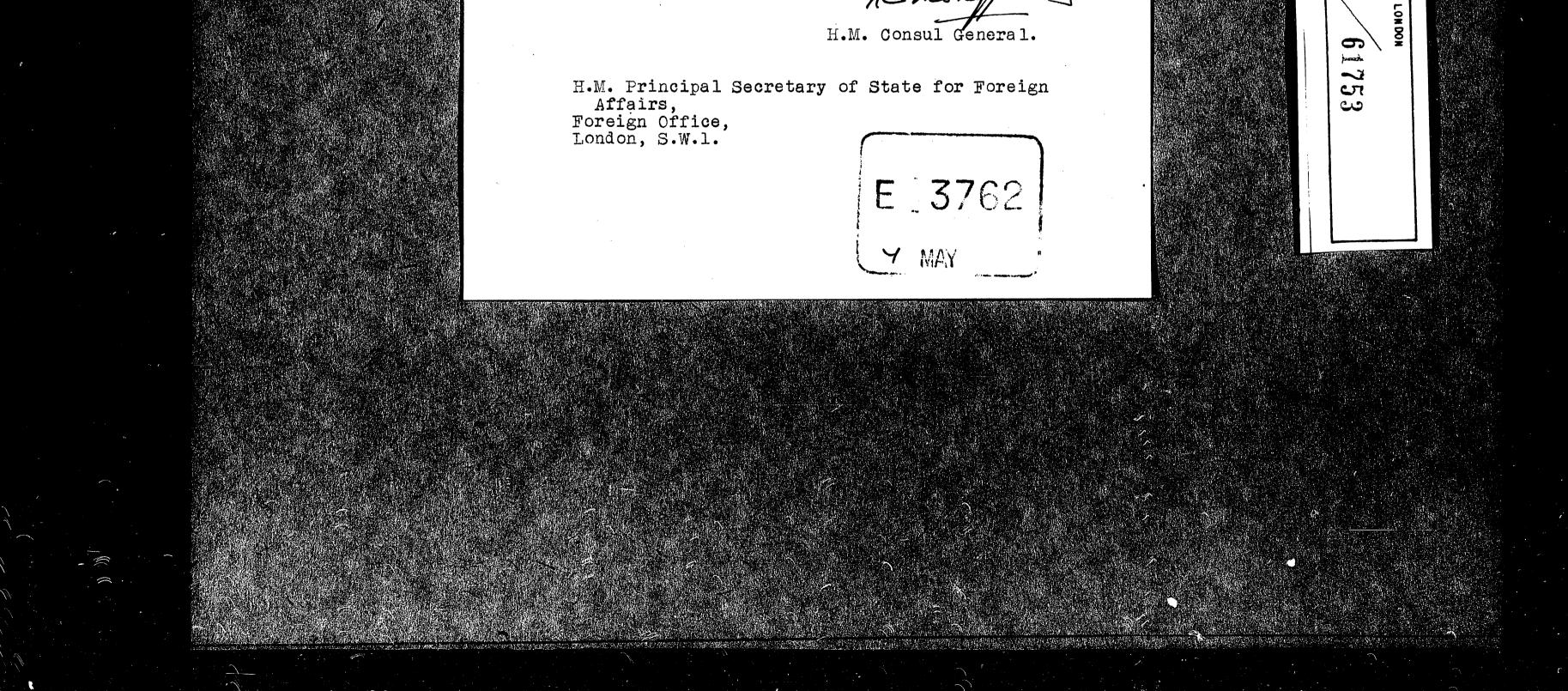
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H.M. Consul General.



43 Extract from " New York Herald Tribune" 26.4.47 1,200 Jewish DPs in Germany March on British Consulate BannersProclaim 'DownWith Hangman Politics,' In Frankfurt Protest as Speakers Blast Britain's Policy on Palestine By the United Press FRANKFURT, April 24.—An estimated 1,200 Jewish displaced per-sons, displaying huge banners proclaiming: "Down with British hang-man politics," marched on the British Consulate here late this afternoon. The demonstrators, who once or twice appeared to be getting out of hand, finally organized in an orderly manner, and marched in columns of fours to the consulate from the rebuilt Jewish synagogue. Met once by military police armed with pistols, sub-machine guns and toor cose hombs the crowd was tear-gas bombs, the crowd was brought in line by a proposal that' they send a committee of ten men with an American colonel to the British Consul to present their demands. Military Police on Hand The military police marched quietly by the side of the column, quietly by the side of the column, although ten of them were inside the British Consulate, and between sixty and eighty more had been placed around and near the Brit-ish Consulate. The group was estimated at 200 by an official Army spokesman, but three reporters on the scene agreed with Jewish rabbis participating in the demonstration that the correct figure was nearer 1.200 Extract from "Stars & Stripes" 26.4.47

Frankfurt Jews Stage UK Protest FRANKFURT, April 25 (UP)—An COPY

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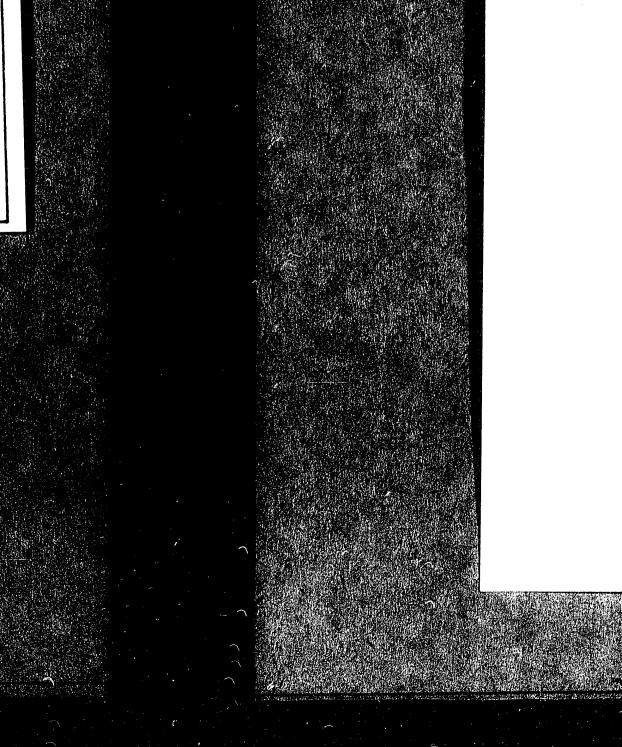
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Four speakers, including one rabbi, spent one hour blasting British policies, which they said had replaced the Hitler-induced pogroms of Jews in continental Europe.

figure was nearer 1,200. The Jews, who represented at least four camps in and around Frankfurt, met at 4 p.m. in the one synagogue that has been rebuilt in

Frankfurt since a purge of Jews here in 1938. Most of the speakers represented the "Revisionist" group, parallel to the terrorist groups in

'Remnants of Israel'

Palestine.

To the tune of wild applause, Moses Halperin, nominal head of the Revisionists in Germany, screamed: "We are building a Jewish state—that historic minimum of us, the remnants of Israel."

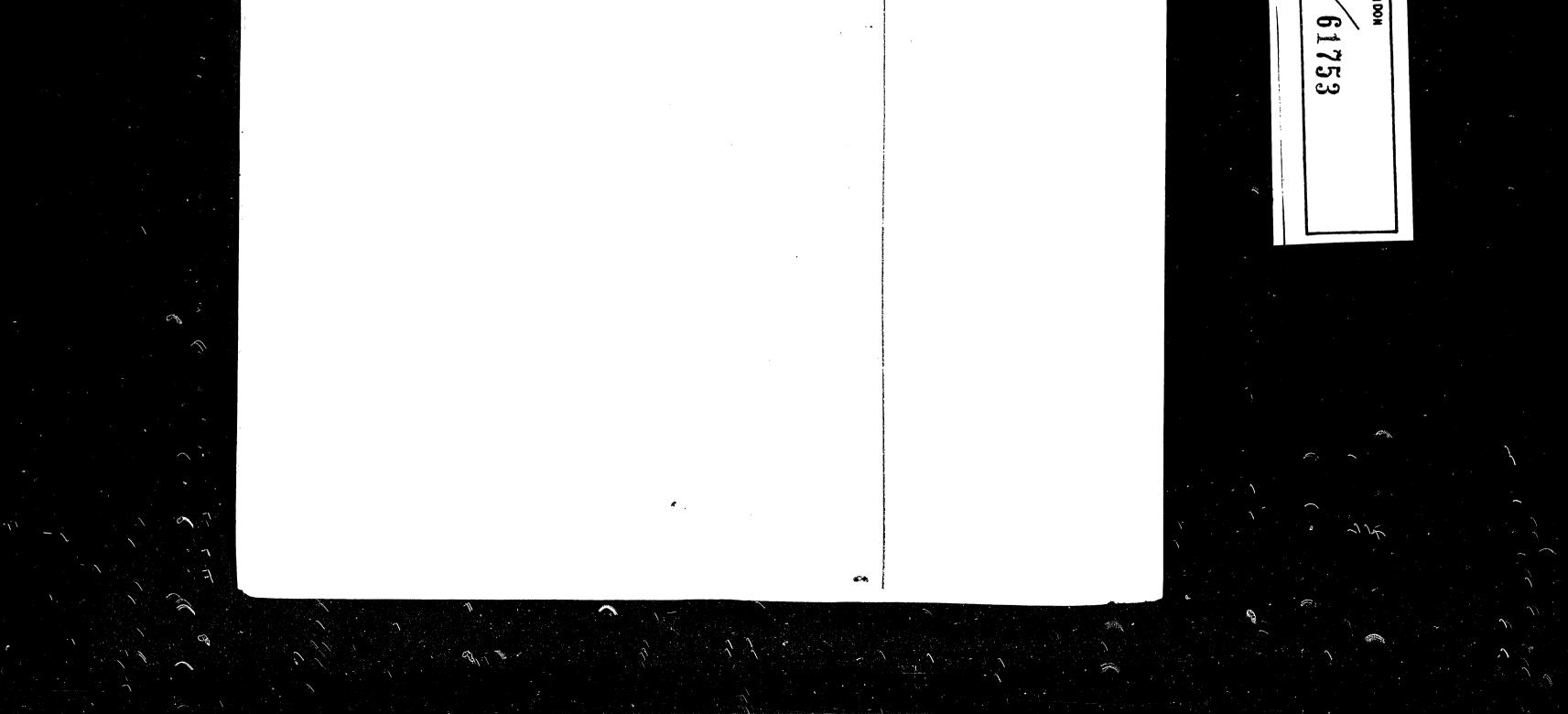
A second speaker said today's meeting was in memory of Dov Gruner, Jewish terrorist, and his three comrades, executed in Palestine a few days ago.

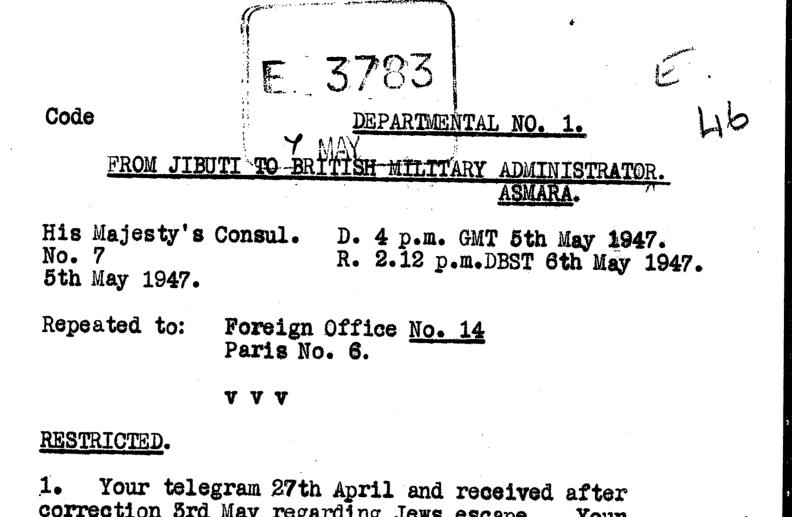
Each speaker mentioned a "march on Palestine" which many American officials expect will come off this summer in the shape of a "mass exodus." estimated 1,200 Jewish displaced persons, displaying huge banners proclaiming "down with British politics," marched on the British consulate here late yesterday. The demonstrators marched in columns of fours to the consulate from the rebuilt Jewish synagogue. The crowd was brought in line by a proposal that they send a committee of 10 men with an American colonel to the British consul to present their demands. The Jews, who represented at least four camps in and around Frankfurt, met in the one Synagogue that has been rebuilt in Frankfurt since a purge of Jews in

1938.

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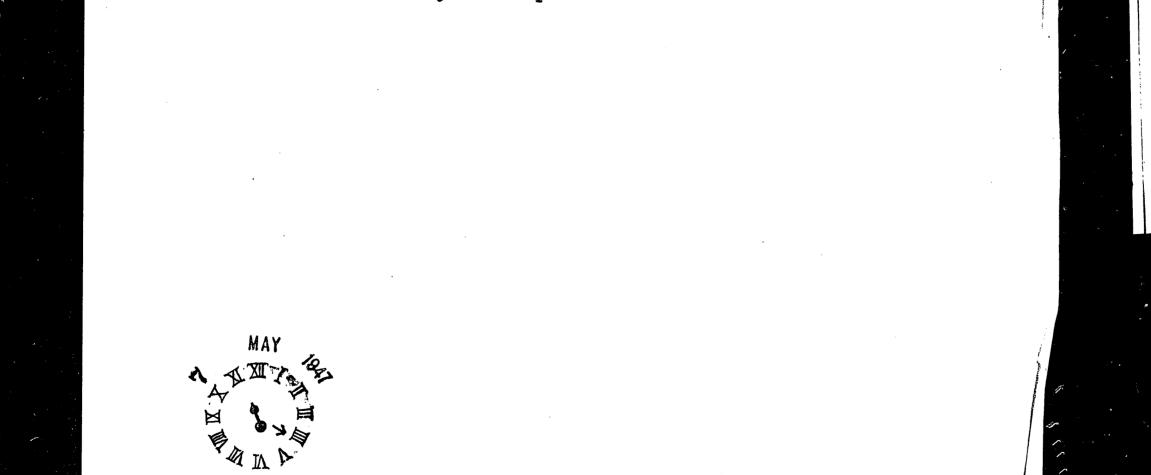


correction 3rd May regarding Jews escape. Your request provisional arrest on charge of escape from lawful custody in Eritrea on 14th January 1947, thus contravening regulation 128 of 1945 paragraph one J made under proclamation No. 94, is acknowledged.

Yesernitsky Itzak and Ben Arich have been 2. sentenced here to 4 months imprisonment on a charge of clandestine immigration.

In reply to your query regarding documents, 3. you should transmit any relevant (repeat relevant) documents dealing with original charges on which they were imprisoned, extracts of police records and certified certificates presenting charges of evasion from lawless custody.

At present stage of negotiations please repeat 4. all signals dealing with this case and addressed here to Prodrome London and Prodrome Paris to avoid delay and duplication.



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DEPARTMENTAL NO.1.

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FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO JIBUTI

<u>No. 7.</u>

14th May, 1947.

D: 2.50 p.m. 14th May, 1947.

Repeated to: B.M.A. Asmara No. 27, Paris No. 764.

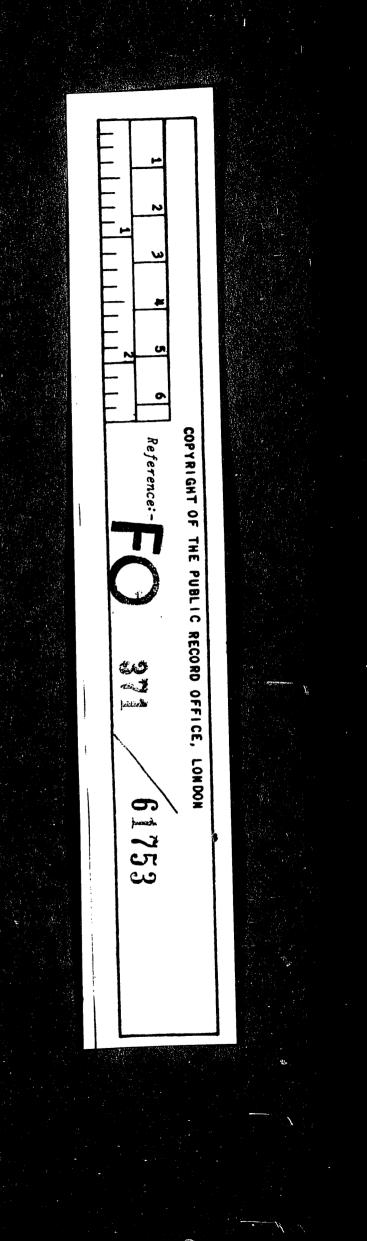
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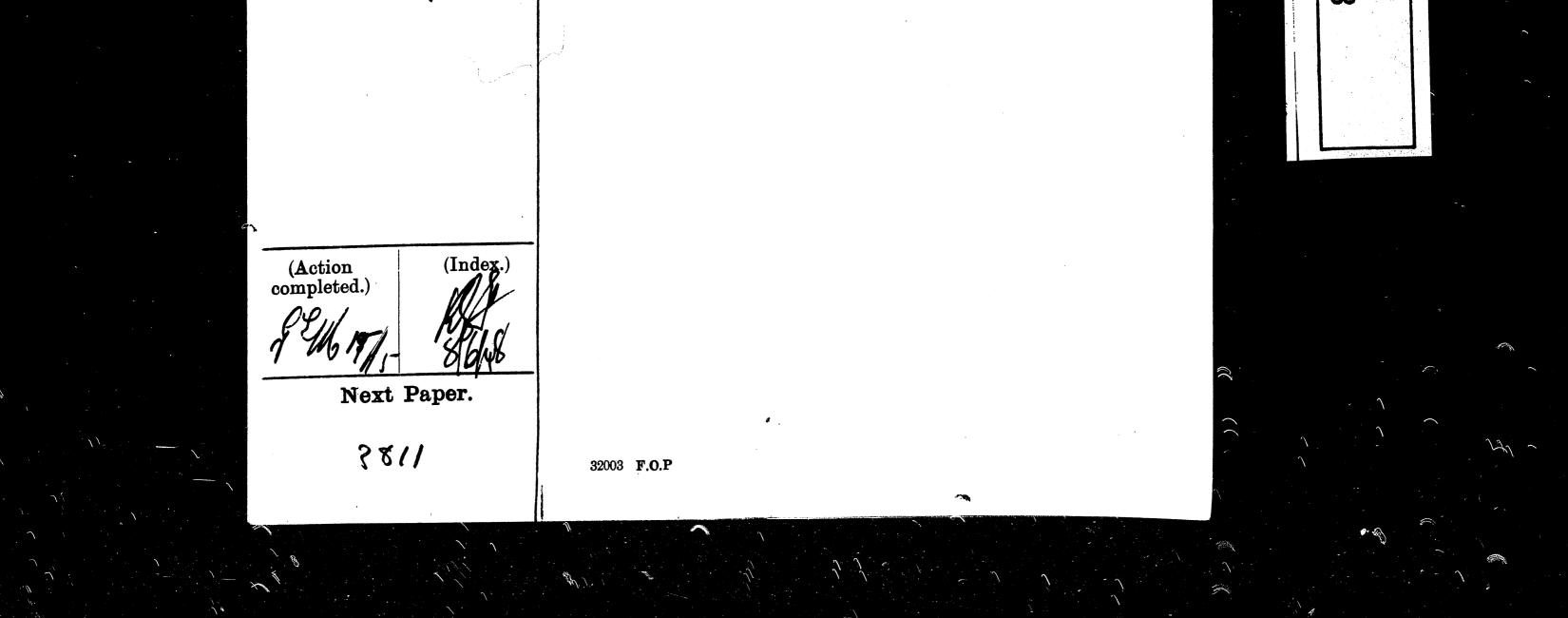
Your telegram No. 14 [of 5th May: escaped Jewish terrorists.]

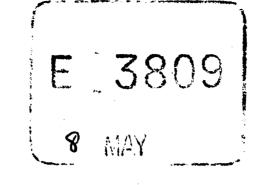
Please report date on which 4 months sentence referred to in your paragraph 2 ends or approximate date of release if likely to be earlier.

[Copy sent to Middle East Secretariat.]



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BRITISH EMBASSY. WASHINGTON 8, D. C. 2nd May 1947

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Ref: 200/200/47

Dear Department,

In the second paragraph of our letter G2/-/47 of 17th April we mentioned that the New York Times had carried an advertisement by the American Zionist Emergency Council.

On the 28th April the New York Times carried another advertisement from this body, which also appeared in other newspapers, giving pro-Zionist statements by various prominent British figures. A copy of this advertisement is enclosed.

We are sending a copy of this letter to the U.K. Delegation at New York.

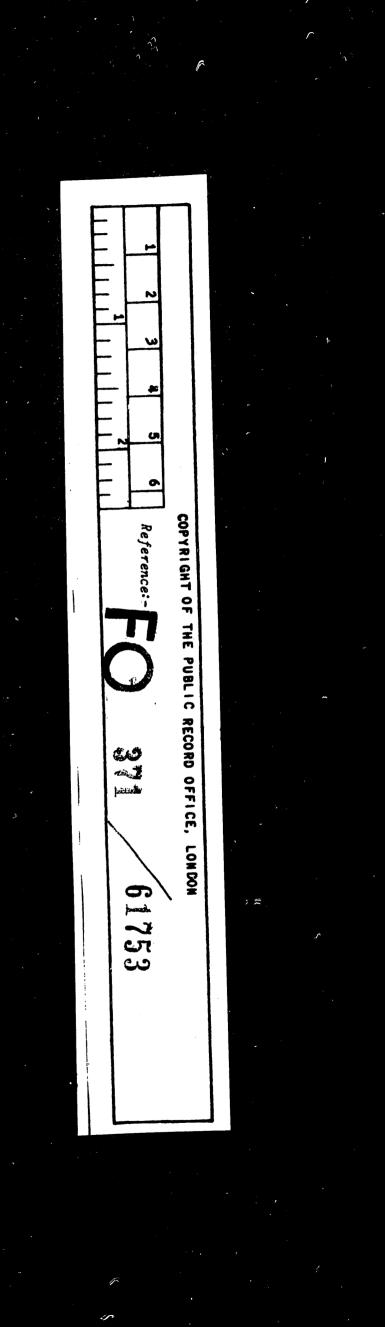
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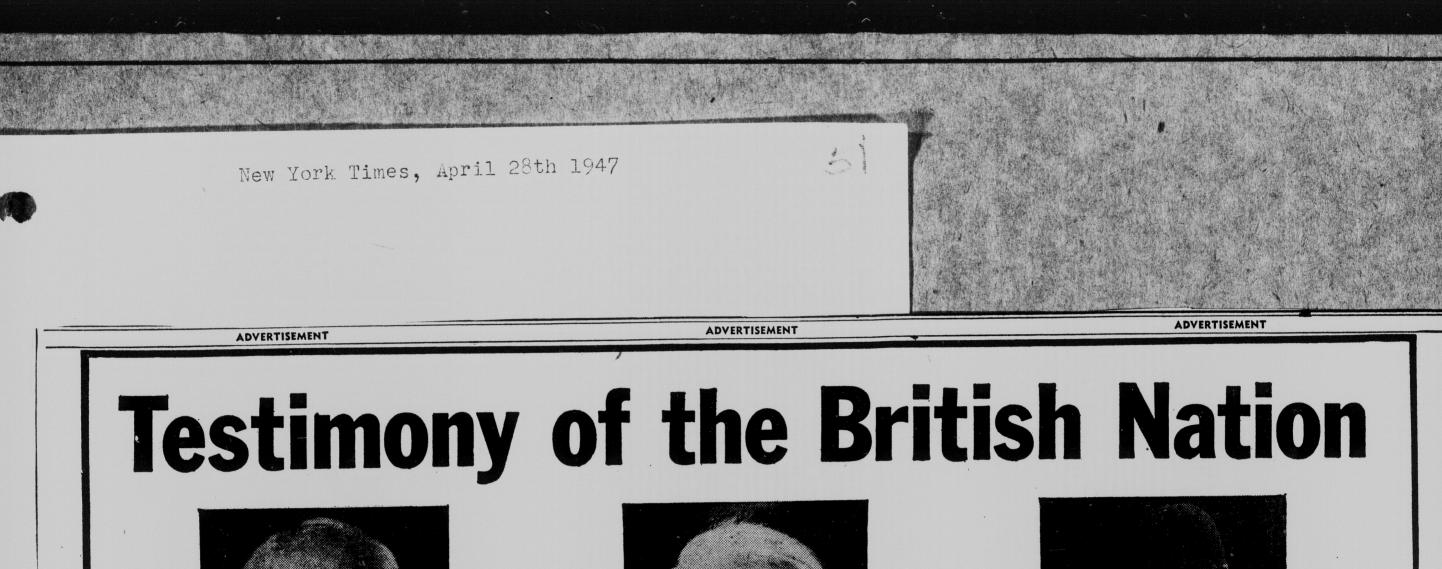
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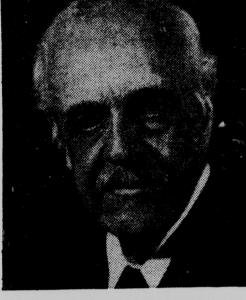
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Eastern Department, Foreign Office, London, S.W.1.





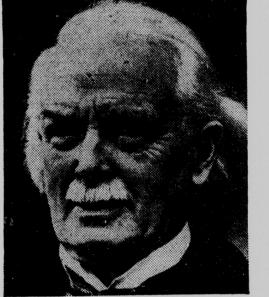


"Dear Lord Rothschild,

"I have much pleasure in conveying to you on behalf of His Majesty's Government the following declaration of sympathy with Jewish Zionist aspirations, which has been submitted to and approved by the Cabinet:

"His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country."

> - Arthur James Balfour (The Then Foreign Secretary) November 2, 1917



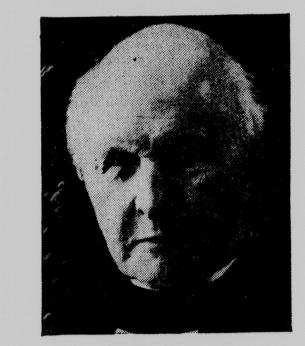
"There has been a good deal of discussion as to the meaning of the words 'Jewish National Home' and whether it involved the setting up of a Jewish National State in Palestine ... It was contemplated that when the time arrived for according representative institutions to Palestine, if the Jews had meanwhile responded to the opportunity afforded them by the idea of a National Home and had become a definite majority of the inhabitants, then Palestine would thus become a Jewish Commonwealth. The notion that Jewish immigration would have to be artificially restricted in order to ensure that the Jews should be a permanent minority never entered into the heads of anyone engaged in framing the policy. That would have been regarded as unjust and as a fraud on the people to whom we were appealing."

-David Lloyd George (Former Prime Minister) The Truth About The Peace Treaties



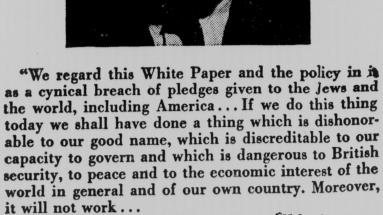
"If, as may well happen, there should be created in our own life-time by the banks of the Jordan a Jewish State under the protection of the British Crown which might comprise three or four millions of Jews, an event will have occurred in the history of the world which would from every point of view be beneficial, and would be especially in harmony with the truest interests of the British Empire."

-Winston Churchill (Later Prime Minister) February 8, 1920

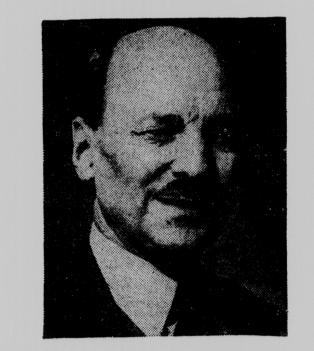


"If immigration for the next five years is confined to the limits of the White Paper... the position is that the Jews are reduced to the status of a permanent minority in a preponderatingly Arab State. After all their hopes, they shall return in their National Home to that minority status which has been their lot through long centuries in every part of the world! I venture to think that it was precisely from this permanent minority status that they had hoped to escape."

> -The Late Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, Archbishop of Canterbury-May 23, 1939



"I do not know what Government will be in power in ten years, and it would certainly be wrong for me to indicate what such a Government would do in circumstances that we cannot foresee and cannot know, but I think it ought to be known by the House that this breach of faith, which we regret, this breach of British honour, with its policy, with which we have no sympathy, is such that the least that can be said is that the Covernment must not expect that this is going to be



"The British Labor Party recalls with pride that i the dark days of the Great War they associated themselves with the ideal of a National Home in Palestine for the Jewish people, and that, ever since, the annual conferences of the Party have repeatedly affirmed their enthusiastic support of the effort toward its realization. "They have never faltered, and will never falter, in their active and sympathetic cooperation with the work of political and economic reconstruction now going forward in Palestine."

> - Clement R. Attlee (Now Prime Minister) November, 1935

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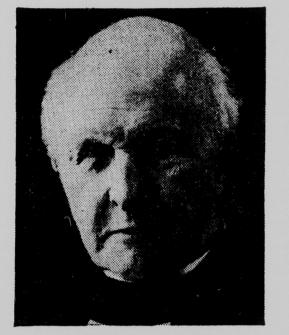
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> - Arthur James Balfour (The Then Foreign Secretary) November 2, 1917

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> -The Late Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, Archbishop of Canterbury-May 23, 1939



"We regard this White Paper and the policy in it as a cynical breach of pledges given to the Jews and the world, including America... If we do this thing today we shall have done a thing which is dishonorable to our good name, which is discreditable to our capacity to govern and which is dangerous to British security, to peace and to the economic interest of the world in general and of our own country. Moreover, it will not work ...

"I do not know what Government will be in power in ten years, and it would certainly be wrong for me to indicate what such a Government would do in circumstances that we cannot foresee and cannot know, but I think it ought to be known by the House that this breach of faith, which we regret, this breach of British honour, with its policy, with which we have no sympathy, is such that the least that can be said is that the Government must not expect that this is going to be automatically binding upon their successors. They must not expect that. I will go no further than that, but they must understand that this document will not be automatically binding upon their successors in office, whatever the circumstances of the time may be."

> - Herbert Stanley Morrison (Now Lord President of the Council) May 23, 1939



"The British Labor Party recalls with pride that i the dark days of the Great War they associated themselves with the ideal of a National Home in Palestine for the Jewish people, and that, ever since, the annual conferences of the Party have repeatedly affirmed their enthusiastic support of the effort toward its realization.

"They have never faltered, and will never falter, in their active and sympathetic cooperation with the work of political and economic reconstruction now going forward in Palestine."

> - Clement R. Attlee (Now Prime Minister) November, 1935

"There is surely neither hope nor meaning in a Jewish National Home unless we are prepared to let the Jews, if they wish, enter this tiny land in such numbers as to become a majority. There was a strong case for this before the war, and there is an irresistible case for it now, after the unspeakable atrocities of the cold-blooded calculated German-Nazi plan to kill all the Jews of Europe... Let the Arabs be encouraged to move out as the Jews move in. Let them be compensated handsomely for their land, and their settlement elsewhere be carefully organized and generously financed. The Arabs have many wide territories of their own; they should not seek to exclude the Jews from this small area of Palestine, which is less than the size of Wales."

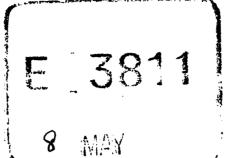
-Platform of the British Labor Party-December, 1944

American Zionist Emergency Council

342 Madison Avenue, New York 17, New York

CONSTITUENT ORGANIZATIONS: Hadassah, Labor Zionist Organization of America - Poale Zion, Mizrachi, United Zionists-Revisionists of America, Zionist Organization of America

70 E 52 E_3811 1947 PALESTINE **?** MAY Liquit 1.11 ACC Registry Number Annak is to blackly to and, including w.s. general sorry of comment in for out on Polital and I M. E381/32/31. FROM KOANNY. Washington No. Dated Received in Registry Last Paper. (Minutes.) Refer COPYRIGHT 3809 Copy Co. (no Trattord Surity) References. UN Dept 17:12:5 9 her Burns May 9 PUBLIC RECORD OFFI (Print.) LON DON (How disposed of.) 61753 trafferd anial May 15 ~ (Action completed.) (Index Next Paper. 884 32003 F.O.P



BRITISH EMBASSY. WASHINGTON 8, D. C. 1st May 1947

Ref: 15/157/47

CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Department,

We shall be including in this week's Weekly Summary a general survey of comment and opinion on Palestine and the United Nations. There are a few items concerning Zionist pronouncements which, though too long to mention there, may nevertheless be of interest.

According to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency Bulletin of 28th April, the Jewish Agency, while seeking participation without a vote in the Special Assembly, does not intend to advance at present any request for a long range solution of the Palestine problem. (This appeared likely from the somewhat vague instructions which the Zionist delegates received as a result of the last Jewish Conference). Instead of this, the Jewish Telegraphic Agency says, the Jewish Agency leaders will attempt to do the following:

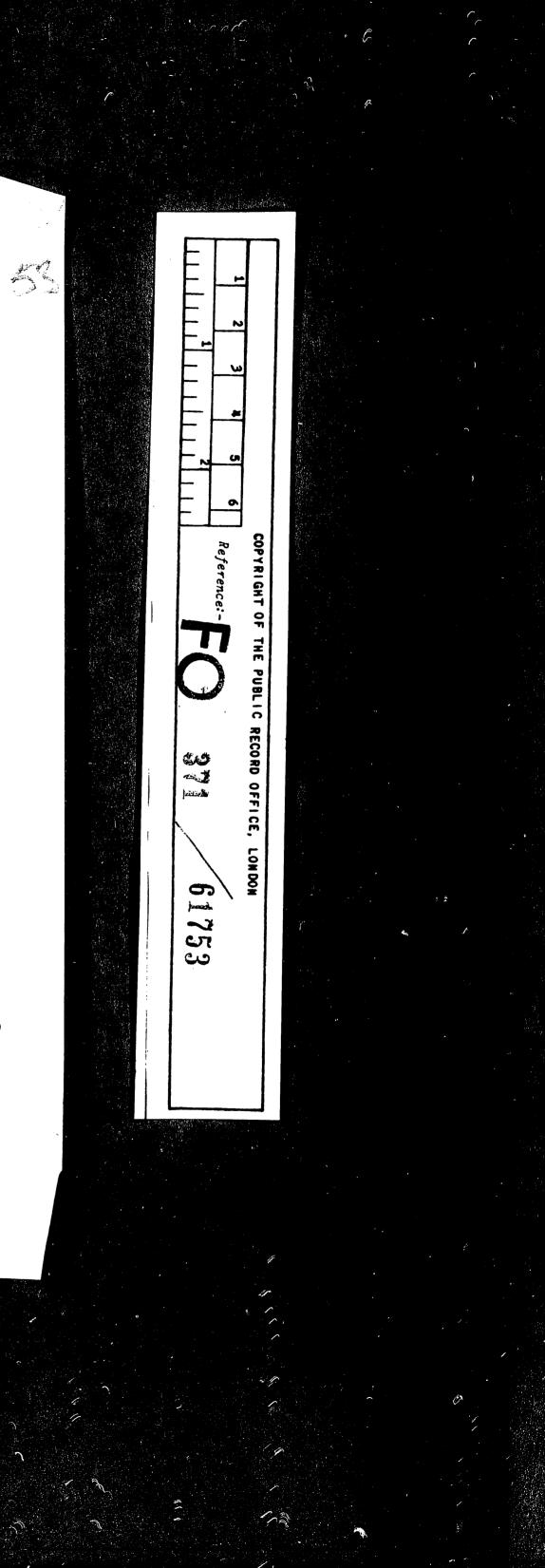
1. Secure a hearing at the Assembly, in order to present the Jewish case as fully as possible in behalf of all major Zionist and non-Zionist groups in the world.

2. Advocate that the fact-finding committee which the General Assembly is to appoint be as small as possible, with no British and Arab representatives, but with a representative of the United States.

3. Secure Jewish representation on that

/committee

Eastern Department, Foreign Office, London, S.W.1.



committee in case the British and the Arabs are represented.

- 2 -

4. Demand that the terms of reference of the fact-finding committee mention the British obligations under the Mandate, and the need for Jewish immigration.

5. Request that the committee should under all circumstances visit Palestine and study the problem on the spot.

6. Have full hearings guaranteed to the Jews before the committee along the same lines as arranged by the Anglo-American Inquiry Committee.

7. Impress upon the Assembly that it must request and obtain assurances from the British authorities that the findings of the committee will be carried out by the British Government without reserving for itself the right to refuse compliance.

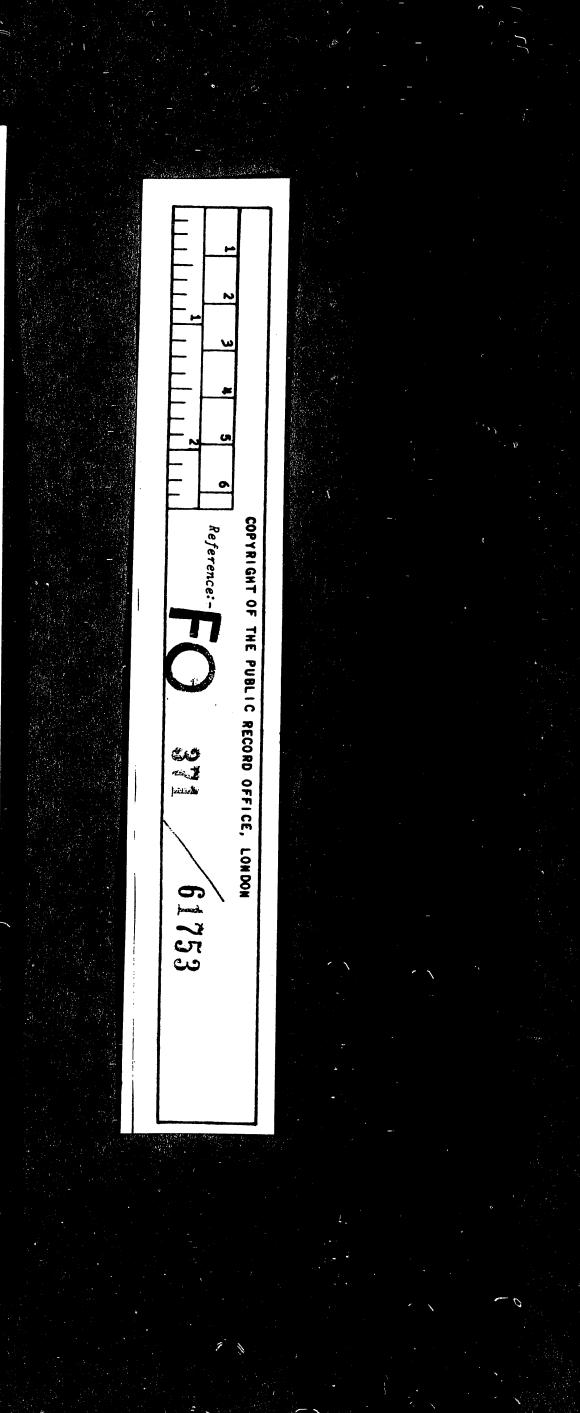
8. Secure passage by the Assembly of a recommendation that in the interim period Britain is under an obligation to carry out the provisions of the Mandate.

9. Prevent any expression of approval or appreciation of the record of the British administration in Palestine - however vague or innocuous its wording - from being included in any of the Assembly's decisions, since this could be interpreted as a sanction by the U.N. of the British regime.

10. Convince the U.S. Government not to take a "neutral" attitude, but to act in accordance with the statements on Palestine made by American Presidents and with resolutions adopted by Congress and the major political parties.

The Jewish Telegraphic Agency adds that earlier hopes of American Zionist leaders that the

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United States would make a clear stand in support of the Zionist cause have been lessened by reports that the American delegation will take a back seat at the Special Assembly.

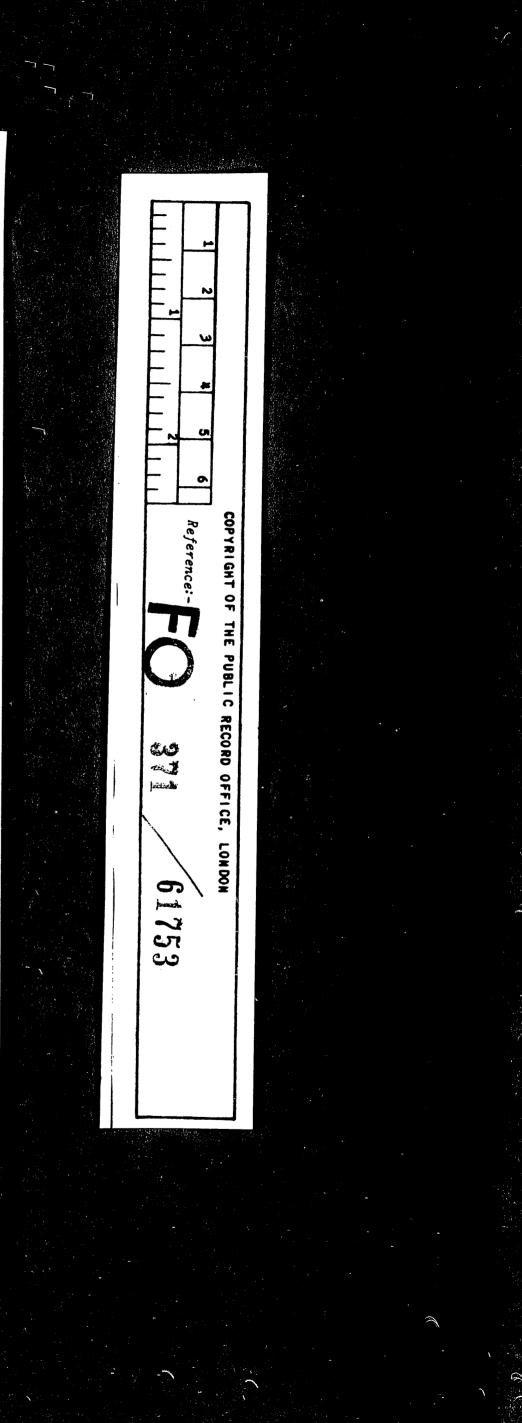
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Rabbi Silver, at a press conference in New York on the 27th April, is reported to have touched on the last point when he said that the Jewish people looked to the U.S. delegation to assume an active role to ensure a speedy and equitable solution. He also charged Britain with placing the Palestine issue before the United Nations with the aim of obtaining international sanction for a policy which she was pursuing in violation of the Mandate. He called it a strange proceeding that "a trustee who has been faithless to his trust now sits in the Parliament of Nations and proposes that he be freed from his obligations and be permitted to carry on as he likes". This remark no doubt derives from Herbert Matthews' article in the New York Times and from Lord Hall's recent statement in the House of Lords, which is again widely misinterpreted as a sign that H.M.G. will not accept any recommendations of which they disapprove. In the last issue of "The New Palestine", the paper of Silver's Zionist Organization of America, there are banner headlines to this effect.

Silver is reported to have continued his remarks by saying that if the United Nations are to make a searching enquiry into the Palestine problem, the fact-finding commission must look into Britain's dereliction of her duty, make an investigation on the spot of what the Jews have achieved in Palestine, and visit the D.P. camps in Europe. Britain should also open Palestine to free immigration at once. Silver and nearly all other Zionist speakers continue to insist that there should be Zionist representation in the Special Assembly.

We have also received a copy of a communication

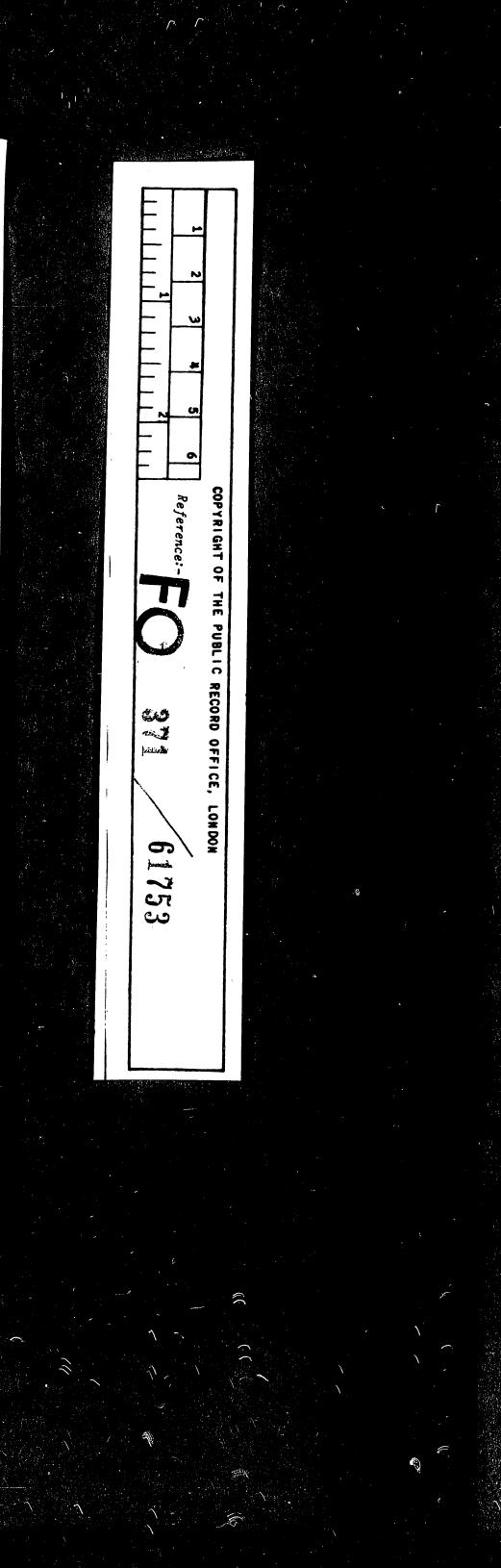
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addressed to the President of the Special Assembly under cover of a letter from Freda Kirchwey, President of "The Nation". In addition to her signature, the letter to the President of the Special Assembly bears those of Philip Murray, President of the C.I.O., James G. Patton, President of the Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union, Henry A. Atkinson, Secretary of the Church Peace Union, James E. Greer, Executive Secretary of the Council for Democracy, and Jo Davidson and Frank Kingdon, Co-Chairmen of the Progressive Citizens of America. The last named is regarded as a Communist in many quarters. We have learned that William Green, President of the A.F.of L., was also approached, but he has so far declined to put his signature to such a letter. The A.F. of L. regard most of the signatories as a front for the Communist Party and consider the whole letter as an attempt to injure Great Britain. They also think that Murray and a large number of C.I.O. members are not really behind it. The letter itself expresses the view that the proposed committee should be limited to countries not directly concerned in the problem. (The U.S. apparently does not fall within this category of excluded countries). They also want the Jewish Agency to be represented at the Special Assembly. The rest of the letter is devoted to a long attack on British policy in Palestine.

On the anti-Zionist side, the American Council for Judaism is reported to have asked the U.S. Government to oppose any move by the Jewish Agency to be received as a non-voting delegation in the Special Assembly, on the ground that the Jews, as citizens of many nations, should be represented through the duly appointed delegates of their respective governments. They desire a "democratic Palestine democratically achieved" and believe that the "movement" to date has been along undemocratic lines. This move brought an immediate rejoinder

/from





from the American Jewish Conference, who sent a telegram to President Truman and to high U.S. officials urging again that the Jewish Agency should be designated as a non-voting delegation to the Special Assembly, and describing the activities of the American Council for Judaism as "the antics of a presumptuous and insignificant splinter group, which takes no constructive part in American Jewish life".

- 5 -

The American League for a Free Palestine is for once united with the American Council for Judaism in opposing participation by the Jewish Agency - though for very different reasons. They are reported to have asserted in a letter to Mr. Warren Austin that the granting of the Jewish Agency plea would be tantamount to official recognition that Jewish citizens of countries other than Palestine are not full citizens or have dual allegiance. Mr. Austin was asked to back the demand of Bergson's Hebrew Committee of National Liberation for participation by a Hebrew national delegation.

The anti-Zionist American League for Peace with Justice in Palestine sent a telegram to all the delegations. As is usual with this organization, the telegram was much too long.

We are sending a copy of this letter to the U.K. Delegation at New York.

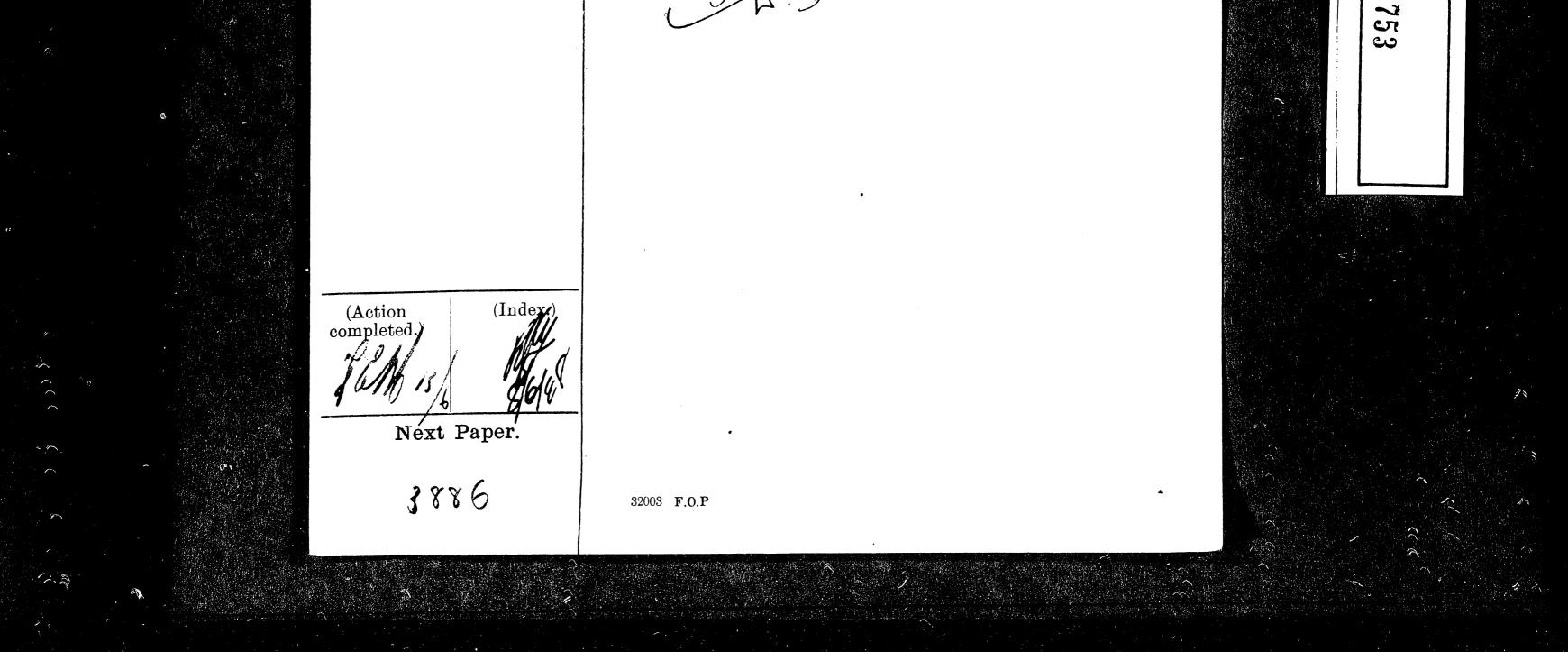
Yours ever,

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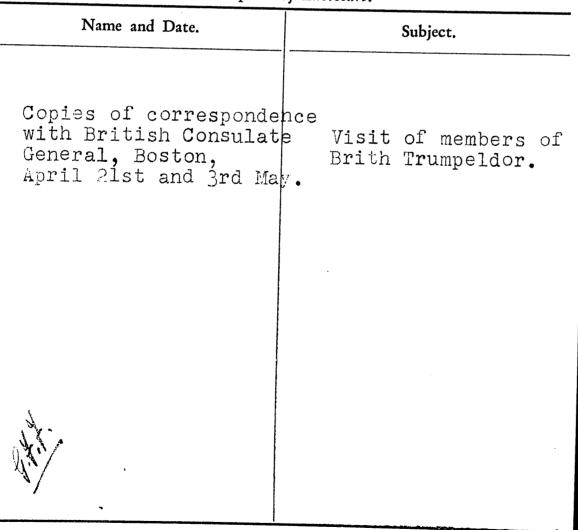
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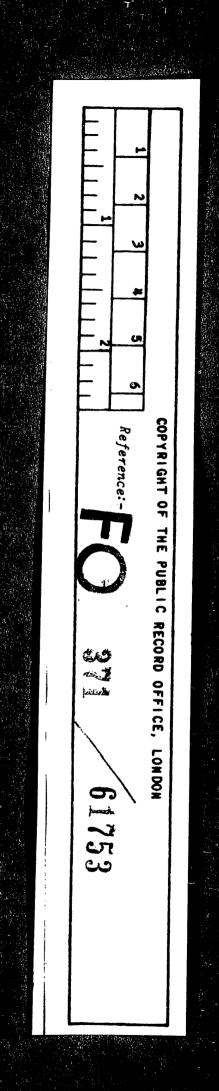
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Refe OFFICE, LON DOP 6



- 1082 200/204/47 HIS Majesty's Ambassador at Washington presents his compliments to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and has the honour to transmit to him the undermentioned documents. E 3884 British Embassy Washington, D. C. Reference to previous correspondence: Description of Enclosure.







British Embassy, Washington, D.C.

Ref: 200/204/47

Dear Sullivan,

Thank you for your letter No.44 of the 21st April about a visit paid to the Consulate General by some fifteen members of the Jewish extremist organization "Brith Trumpeldor".

I am glad that it passed off without more serious trouble and I should be grateful if you would convey, on behalf of the Ambassador, congratulations to Mrs. Scotson and Miss Goodwin for the courageous way in which they handled the situation. It is, I know, not pleasant to have visitors of this type. I think that Mrs. Scotson's action about the Jewish flag is very much to be commended and I agree with you that great credit is due to her for the way in which she dealt with these people. Would you please add my congratulations, and Edwards would be grateful if you would also convey his to Miss Goodwin.

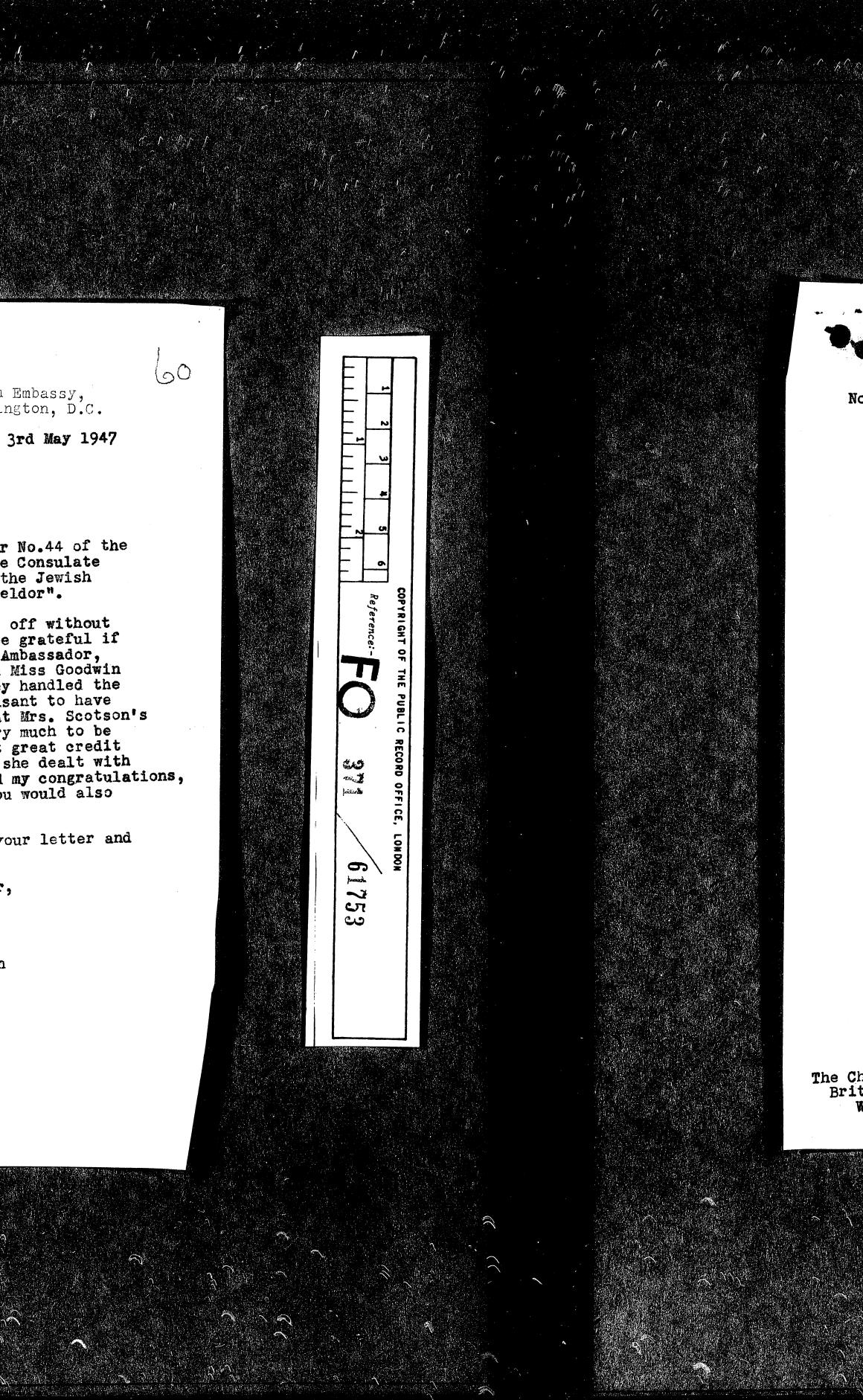
I am sending a copy of your letter and of my reply to the Foreign Office.

Yours ever,

W.D. Allen

B.P. Sullivan, Esq., M.B.E., British Consulate General, Boston, Mass.

~``



BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL, P BOSTON 9, Mass.

April 21, 1947

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Dear Chancery,

No. 44

On Friday, April 28th, about fifteen young men and women came to the consulate asking to see me and protesting against the hanging of Jewish terrorists in Palestine. They were informed that I was not in the office - I was at Squantum at the time attending the presentation of a plaque by the Naval Attache - but, assuming that I was merely at luncheon they said that they would wait and proceeded to make a great deal of noise and to declaim speeches. I received a telephone message at Squantum as to what was taking place and agreed that the police should be asked to send someone in case the situation got out of hand. My private secretary, Mrs. Scotson, with the support of Miss Goodwin, Information Officer, dealt with these visitors and Mrs. Scotson by sheer force of character compelled them to remove a Jewish flag which had been insolently draped over a presentation Union Jack contained in a glass case affixed to the wall of the public office. When plainclothes police officers arrived and requested my visitors to leave, they did so. Before leaving they asked when I would be back at the office and said they would return at 4 o'clock. They were told that I would probably consent to see them, but they did not return. The group claimed to represent Brith Trumpeldor. Great credit is due to Mrs. Scotson for the manner in which she handled the situation.

I am reporting this occurrence as I understand

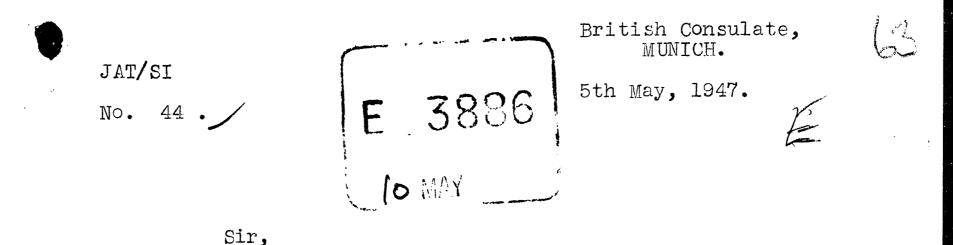
that a somewhat similar visit was made in New York and possibly other consulates. As far as I am aware only one Boston newspaper printed any account of it - the Post had a short notice in an inconspicuous place; but the Record-American (Hearst) had a photograph of high school girls, Jewish, Protestant and Catholic, it was stated, picketing the Consulate.

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Yours ever,

The Chancery, British Embassy, Washington 8. B. SULLIVAN

72 E E 3886 62 1947 10 112 PALESTINE -Fariah Remonstrations is alumick. $\begin{array}{c} \text{Registry} \\ \text{Number} \end{array} \in 38 \text{ S(} \left| \frac{32}{31} \right| \end{array}$ Arous mile report on mass dependentions outrall consolet building by approx 1000 From al schooted protes as providion FROM J.a. Huvailer No. Consulati aprive GRILLER, and hand -/ot Dated Abunich Finish demonstrate a worked be worked with Received in Registry 5 May 1944 unerally good. Gut partie connection 10 . The prompt assistance of the U.S. authorities is in marked intrast with their (behaviour on the occasion of Last Paper. 3884 The recent incident at The bingulate - general in New Yole, though the last sentence of fard. 7 I suggests that they References. acted on Their own initiative. (I.E. CHBLE) 12/5 Comy Co. -P Jerman Def. 29-6.9 A A may 28 (Print.) mittin British bonsulate Munish theme new ostel (How disposed of.) for the return of onman ?. Gre E4152 6 **G**.O. 75 Letter mitte Vinelogme Hay Oft Consulate Munich (Secret) enc June (Action completed.) Next"Paper. 32003 F.O.P



With reference to the accounts which have appeared in the press of Jewish demonstrations in Munich on April 17th, 1947, I have the honour to report as follows.

2. I was myself absent in Berlin and Mr. Roy Link was Acting Consul. No previous warning of the demonstration had been received; and at the time Mr. Link was making a call on one of the American Military Government offices. This office was in the charge of Mrs. Ruth Clerk, my Personal Assistant, and Mr. James Reeve.

3. At about two p.m. Mrs. Clerk noticed a vrowd of some seven hundred people, later estimated by the American military police at a thousand, forming ranks opposite the street entrance of this Consulate. Mr. Reeve at once telephoned the Provost Marshal, who agreed to send patrols. This was done within a few minutes.

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4. At about the time when the patrols arrived, the crowd was showing a tendency to break its ranks and storm the offices. It is possible that they would have done so. Four Rabbis and an interpreter then called. Mr. Reeve told them that the Acting Consul might be back about two-thirty. When Mr. Link did not arrive, they left, after giving verbally the five points of their protest, of which a memorandum is attached (Annex 1). A signed memorandum was subsequently received by post and is enclosed in original (Annex Σ).

5. The following observations were made of



the demonstration. It considered chiefly of young men between eighteen and thirty. Apparently they assembled near the UNREA offices in Bogenhausen and marched to the Consulate, carrying banners in English and in Hebrew. The former included "Gruner's blood will be avenged" and "Shame on you, British hangmen", of the latter of which a photograph is attached (Annex 3). UNREA and AJFC personnel in uniform were present, not as a part of the demonstration but attempting to restrain disorders. The demonstration was well - disciplined, considering the intensity of its feelings.

H.H. Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Foreign Office, London. 6. Some days later an organisation claiming to represent the demonstrators telephoned Mr. Link for an appointment, to present a memorandum for trans mission to H. H. Government. On the advice of Mr. Consul General White, who had meanwhile arrived on tour, Mr. Link declined. Any communication, be said, should go through the Jawish Agency in London. The caller spoke of the Agency with some hostility and said that it represented only Pelestinian Jews. Hr. Link pointed out that the protest concerned events in Palestine.

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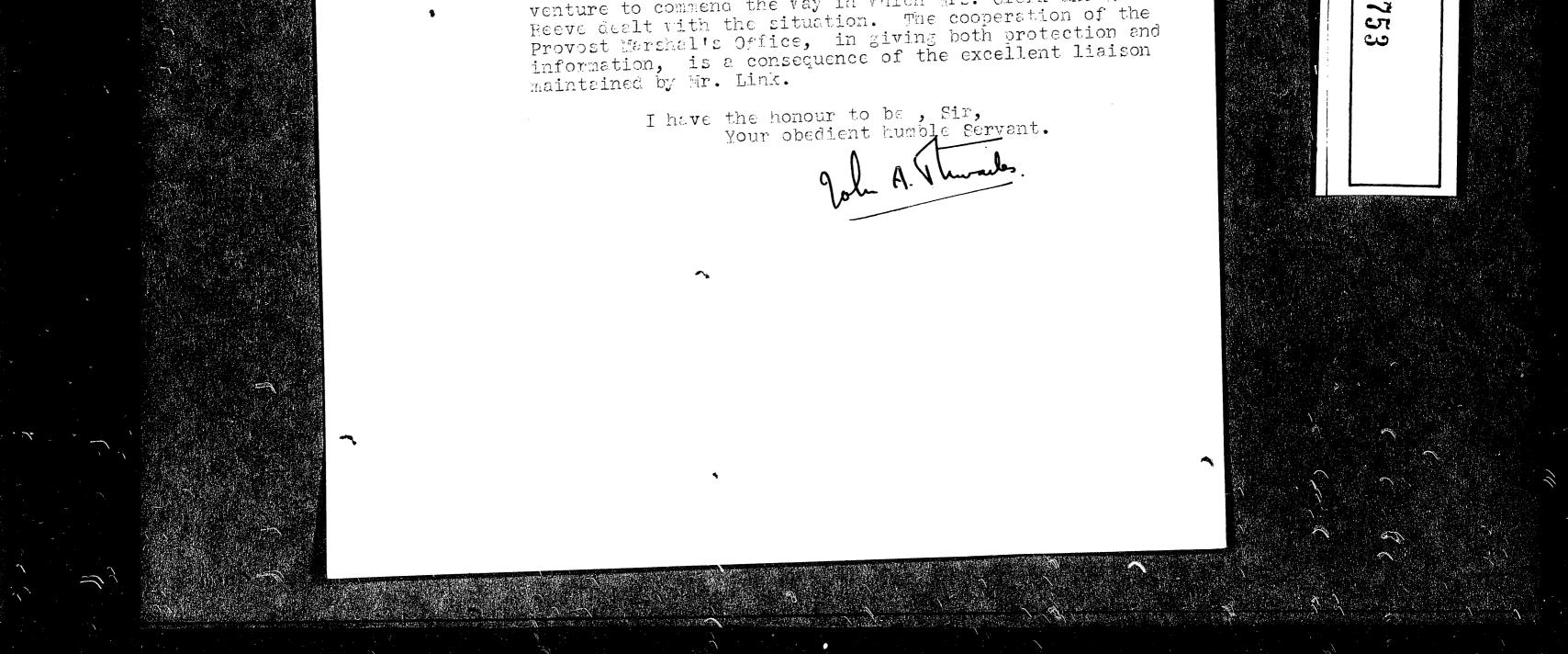
LONDON

- 2 -

7. Mr. Link subsequently discussed the position with the Provost Marshal. The American Military Police claim to have evidence that the Irgun and Stern groups have representatives in Munich, who are organising the Jewish Displaced Persons. Two posters, one photographed and one in original, were given to Mr. Link and are enclosed (Annexes 4 and 5). The activities of the Military Police are handicapped by the attacks of the Military police are handicapped by the attacks of the American demostic press. The senior colonel was acverely reprimended after the breaking-up of a demonstration and the arrest of a Fabbi.

8. The Provost Marshal is, however, anxious to do everything he can. He thinks it likely that an attempt will be made to bomb this office. He has therefore placed it under guard both day and might. Everyone entering is checked and is required to leave parcels, success, or bugs outside. Fortunately a cross-door had just been added, closing the corridor off from the rest of the building. A fairly strict control is thus possible.

9. I feel myself somewhat to blame for not having anticipated trouble following the Gruner execution and for being absent from my post. On the other hand I venture to commend the way in which Mrs. Clerk and Mr.



MEMORANDUM.

3000 (?) Jews demonstrated in front of the British Consulate in the afternoon of the 17th of April, 1947. Four leaders of the demonstration, presumably Rabbies, called and were received in the public office where they raised the following points:-

- 1) Protest against execution of Gruner and compatriots who were fighters for the cause of Jewish liberty.
- 2) Submit report giving reasons for demonstration.
- S) 'warned ' that war against British
 Government and representatives abroad
 will be waged with renewed vigour.
- 4) Gruner's death will be avenged.
- 5) Appeal will be sent from Jewish DP's in U.S.Zone to President of United States.

R.W

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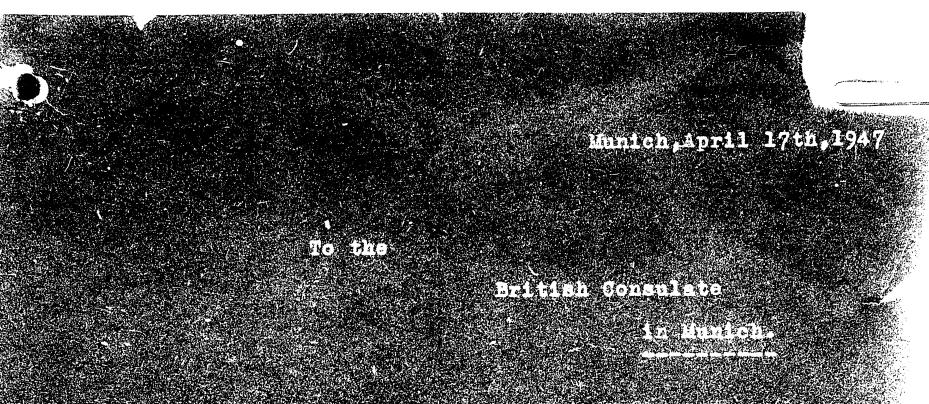
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British Consulate, MUNICH.

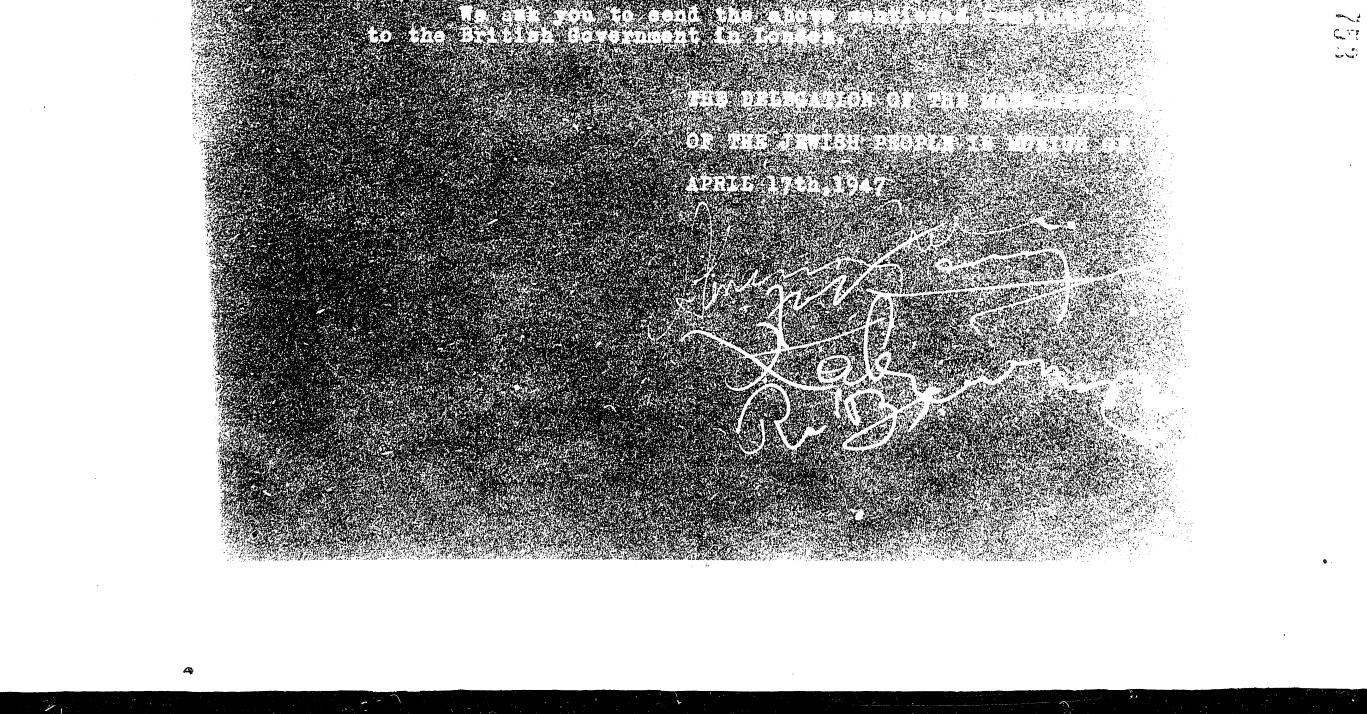
18th April, 1947.

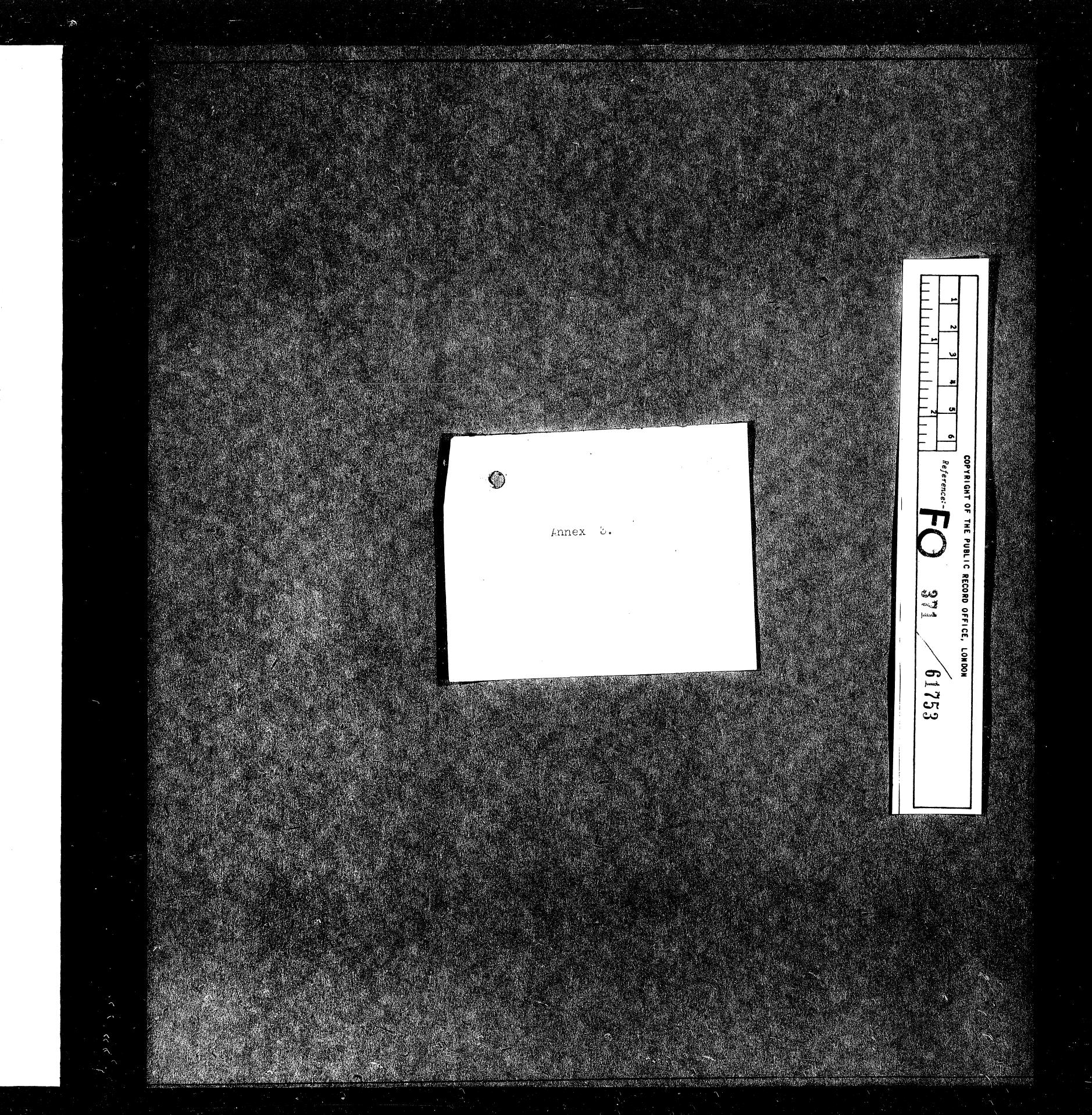
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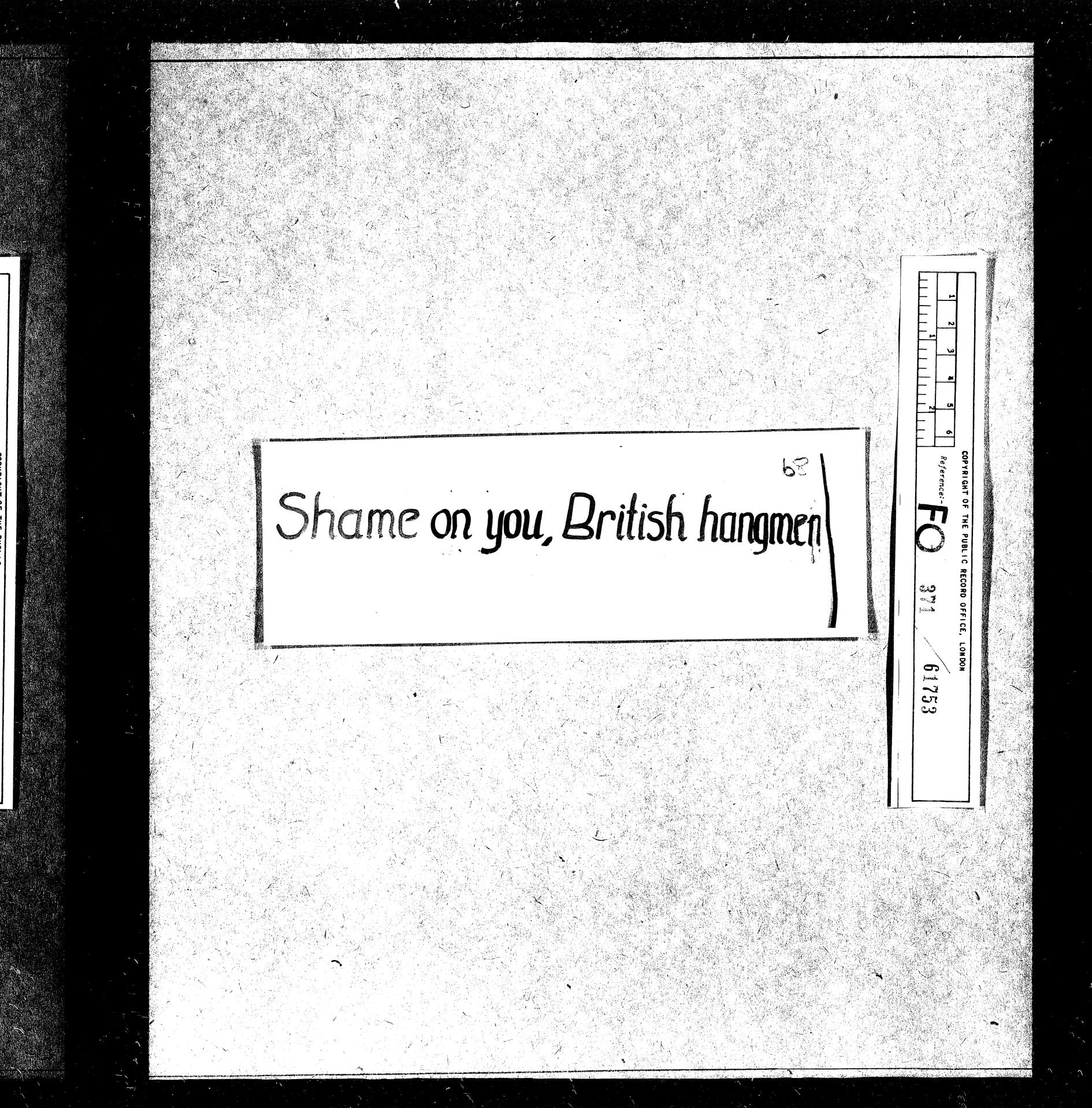




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No. 2

For a quick answer from the Jewish World Military Organization to Attlee's declaration and to Weitzman, The English Military Headquarters and offices in Palestine were bombed. This headquarters was full of English Military officers in imperialistic positions and they made plans how to find out the military power of the Jews in Palestine. They are staying, blood-thirsty Tommies, and they are planning how to finish with the Jewish villages and property

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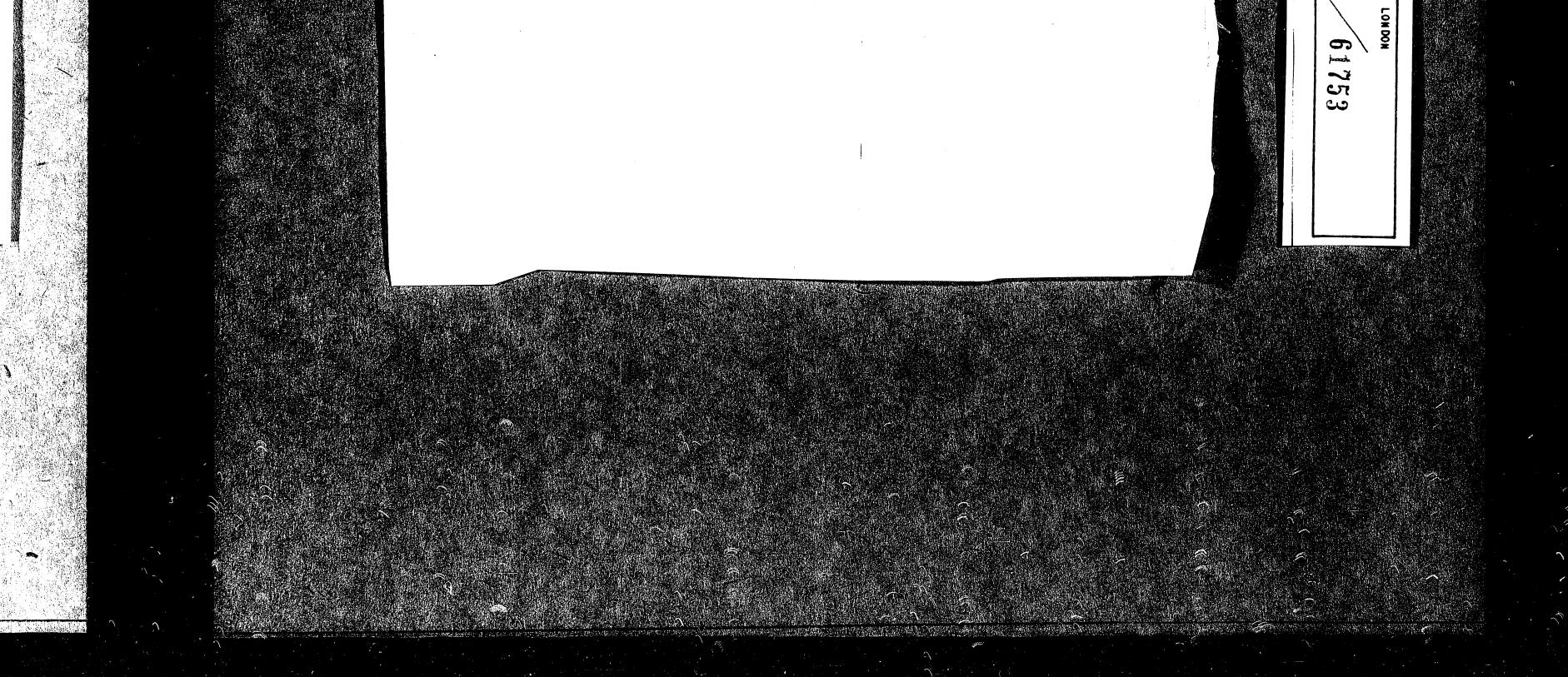
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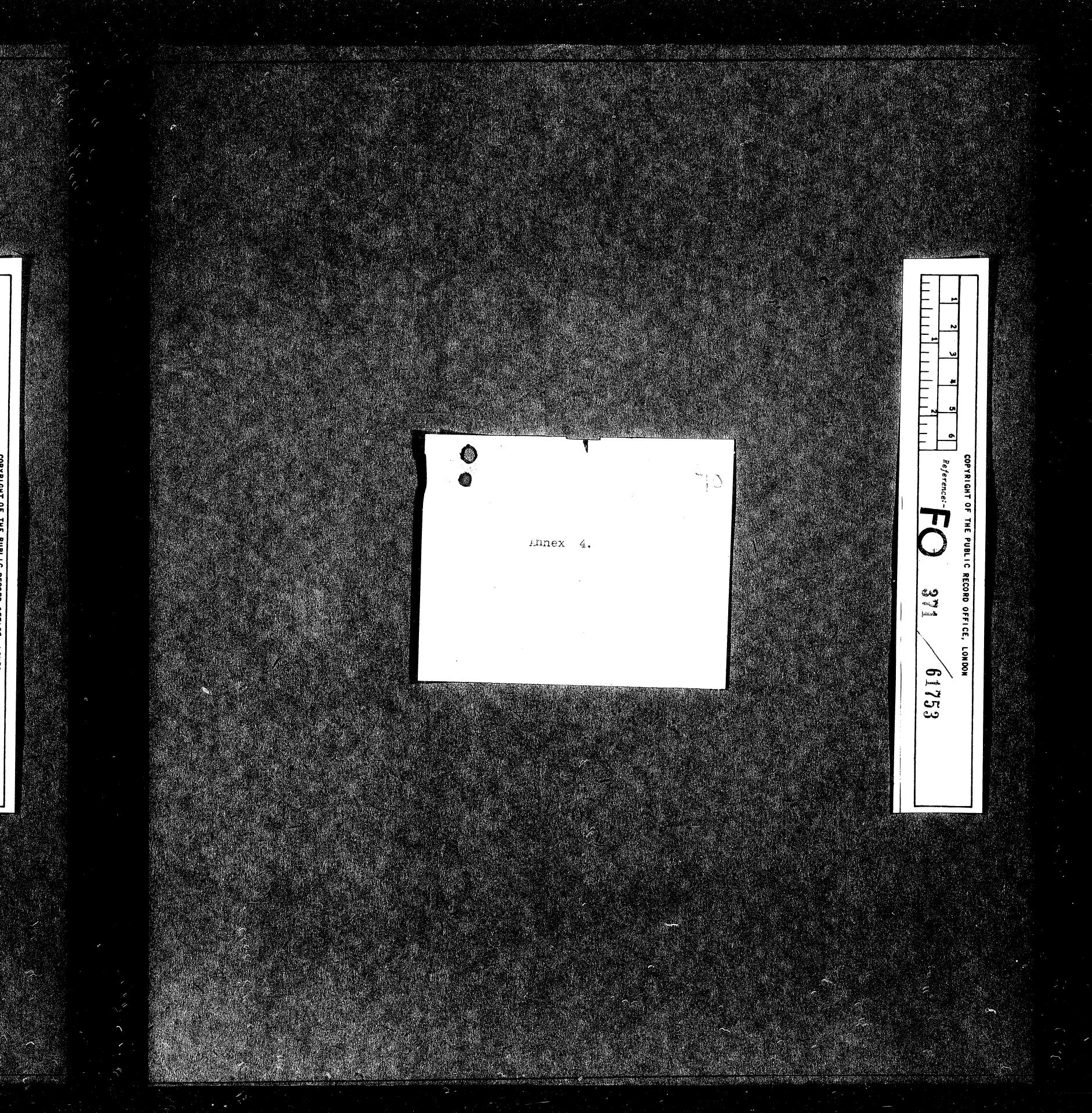
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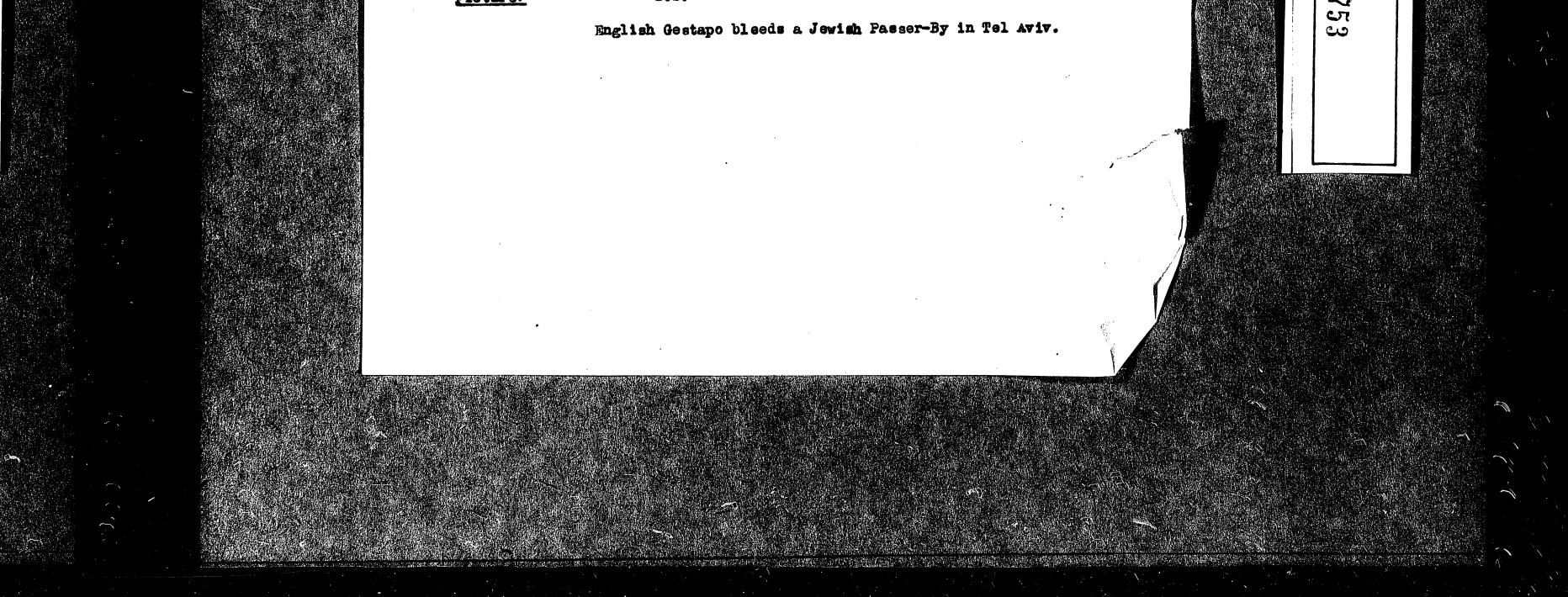
This is your enemy.

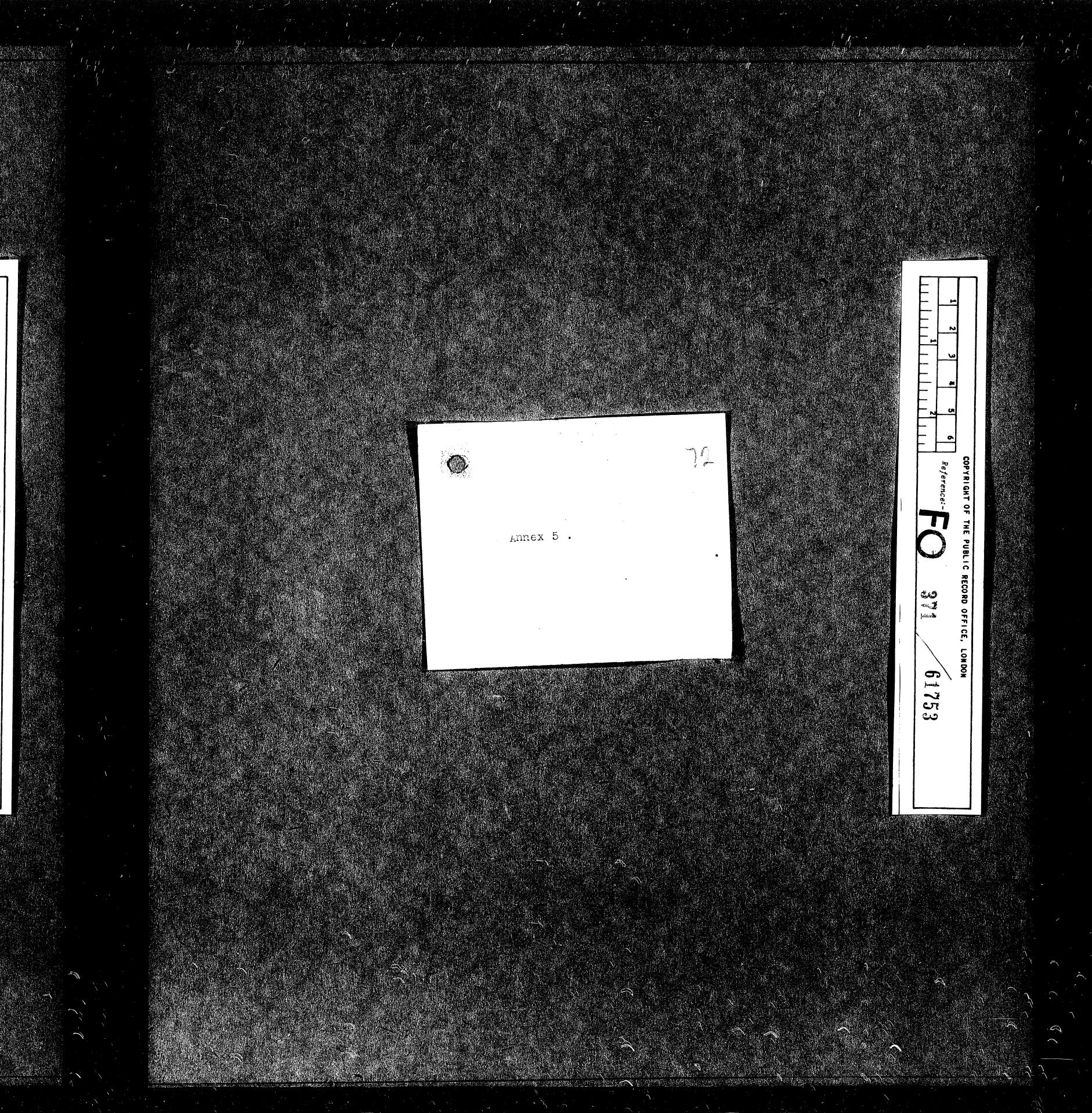
Acquaint yourself with his beastly characyer, with his tyranical look. Look well at your bloodthirsty enemy, the Btitish murderer, who is firmly resolved to liquidate the Jewish Yearning for Freedom.

Before us stands a terrorist regime and only one possibility: Either to fight the beast or to bow and be destroyed. Be awake at every attack by the British nazis. Join immediately she ranks of fighters: IRGUN EVAL LEUMI

YOUTH: Take up arms. For the holy fight for the people and the fatherland.

Picture: "S.S."





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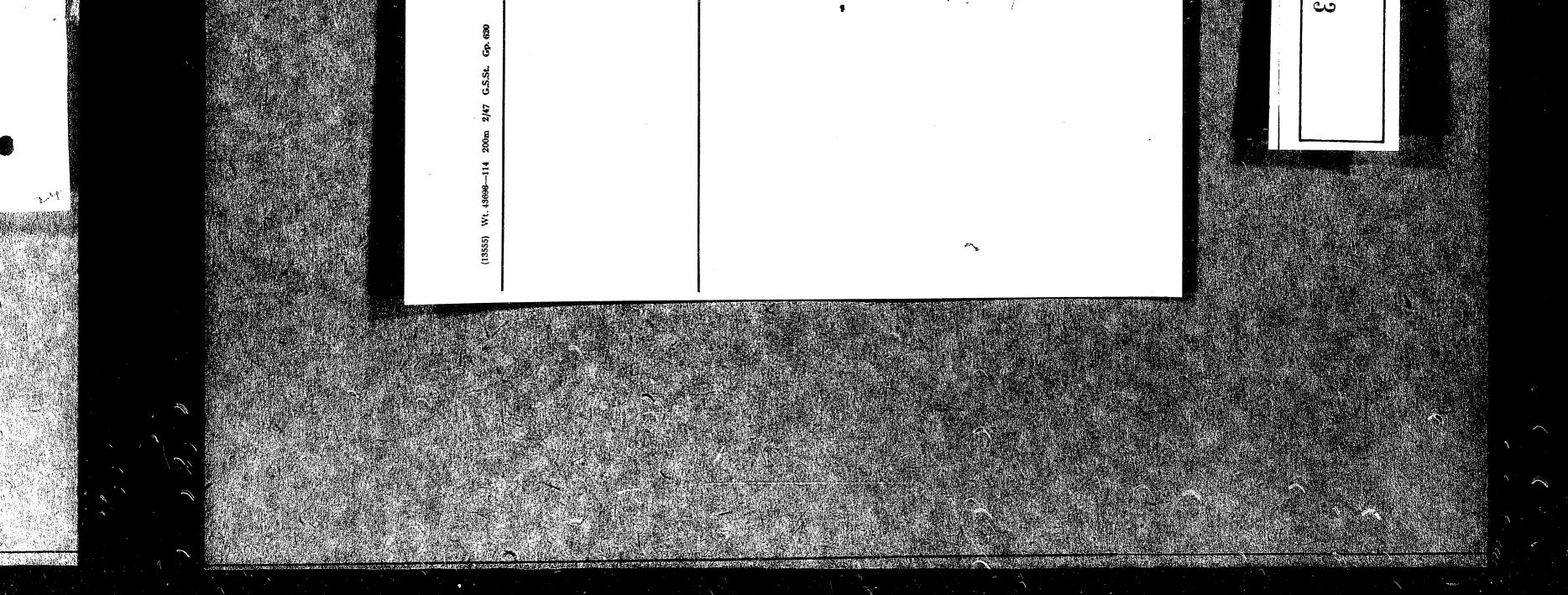
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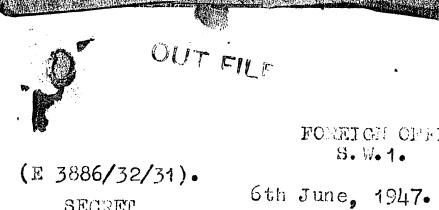
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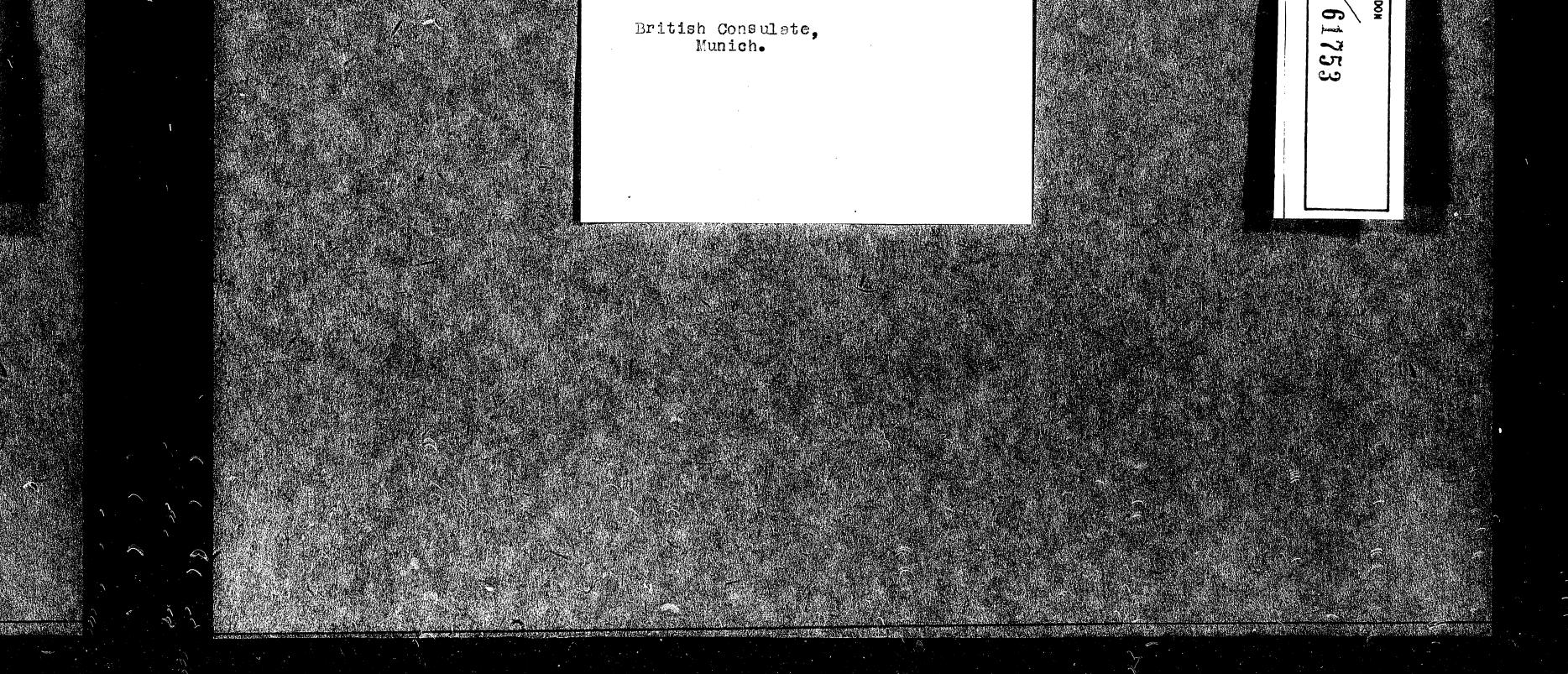
Dear Consulate,

Please refer to your despatch of the 13th May, whose paragraph 3 requested the return of annex 2 to your despatch No. 44 of the 5th May.

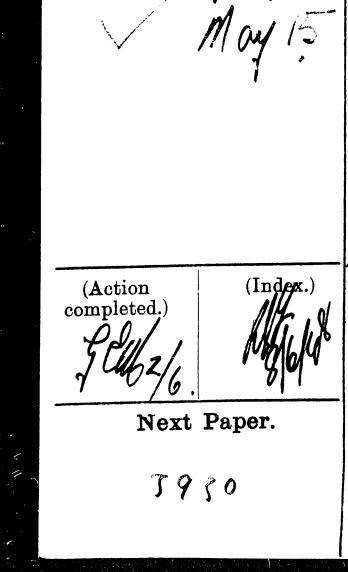
We return this herein, with apologies for the delay.

Yours ever. EACTERN DESCRIPTION

British Consulate, Munich.



73 3911 1947 FALECTINE N MAY Xionisti artivition (america) Registry Number | E 3911/32/31 Report Willan Otto 15/157/47 (E3811 32. /31) FROM Chancing Now Incident further information a Record Cectiveter no remarka by S' Emanual Recommand, at opening of ar-Ribetian ar Paleting No. 1) Yon 200/205/44 Dated Received 5, 116 ag 1941 in Registry N.A. Defte. Lopy C.O. (Minutes.) U.N. Defte. Work C.O. (Mr.) Trufford Smith) (10-5-E-CAPLE) 13/5 Last Paper. Refer COPYRIGHT 3886 References. 125 Beins May 28 UBLIC RECORD OFFICE, 6.0 ~] wittin (Print.) LONDON 61753 (How disposed of.) Inofferd Linth



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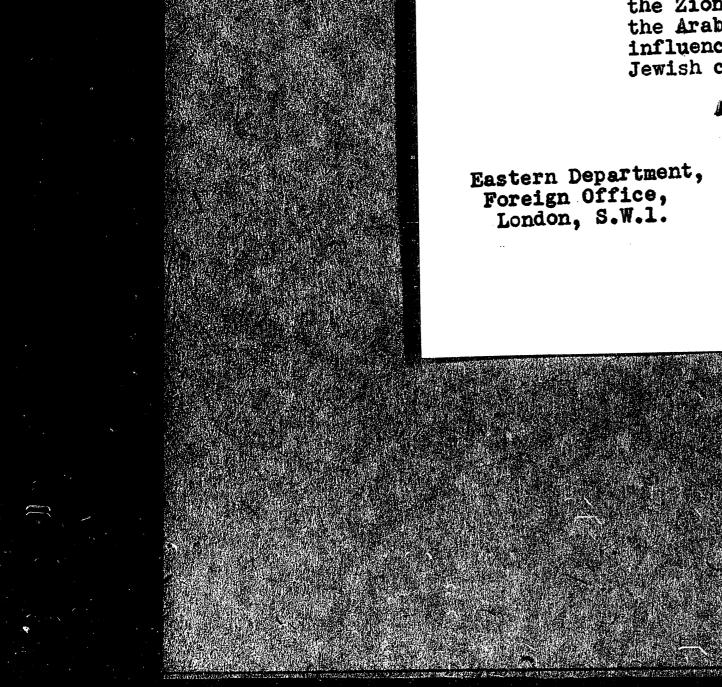
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E 3911 BRITISH EMBASSY. 78 WASHINGTON 8, D. C. ル MAY 5th May 1947 7811/32/31 Ref: 200/205/47 Dear Department,

Would you please refer to our letter 15/157/47 of 1st May about Zionist views and pronouncements on Palestine and the United Nations.

At the opening of an exhibition on Palestine sponsored by the Economic Bureau of the Palestine Foundation Fund at Rockefeller Center, New York, on 30th April, Dr. Emanuel Neumann, the President of the Fund, criticised American "neutrality" and charged Britain with having no intention of heeding U.N. rulings, which made the present U.N. meeting a farce. According to the press, Dr. Neumann, who, as you know, is Vice-President of the Zionist Organization of America and was Silver's representative at the London talks, said that statements by British official spokesmen had made clear Britain's intentions on two essential points. The first was that they had no intention of relinquishing the Mandate. The second was that they would not feel themselves bound to carry out the recommendations of the United Nations. He described the present neutral policy of the State Department as meaning nothing more nor less than throwing the game to the Zionists' adversaries, since the British and



the Arabs were left free to exercise all the influence they could command in opposition to the Jewish cause.

A rejoinder to these remarks was subsequently

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made by Judge Proskauer, President of the American Jewish Committee. He deplored Dr. Neumann's charge that the proceedings before the United Nations were a farce and said that he understood that Dr. Neumann did not speak on behalf of the Jewish Agency. He said that his Committee was confident that it voiced the almost unanimous view of all American Jews, Zionist and non-Zionist alike, in the expression of dissent from the statement attributed in the press to Dr. Neumann. His Committee deplored any utterance which sought to impugn the motivation or undermine the authority of the Assembly deliberations. Up to now the action of the American representatives gave no basis for Dr. Neumann's criticism. On the contrary, the defeat of the Egyptian motion indicated that thus far the American representatives had tactfully and efficiently handled a difficult situation. The solution of the Palestine problem could only be hampered by violence and the acts of the terrorists were doing untold injury to the cause of Jewish settlement in Palestine. The American Jewish Committee was, he said, wholly in accord with the position that the present discussions should be concerned only with the appointment of an investigating committee and they were confident that the American representatives would effectively see to it that a truly impartial committee was appointed. Dr. Neumann's comment on this was that he denied that he had disparaged the United Nations proceedings, and he questioned the relevance of Judge Proskauer's reference to violence in Palestine.

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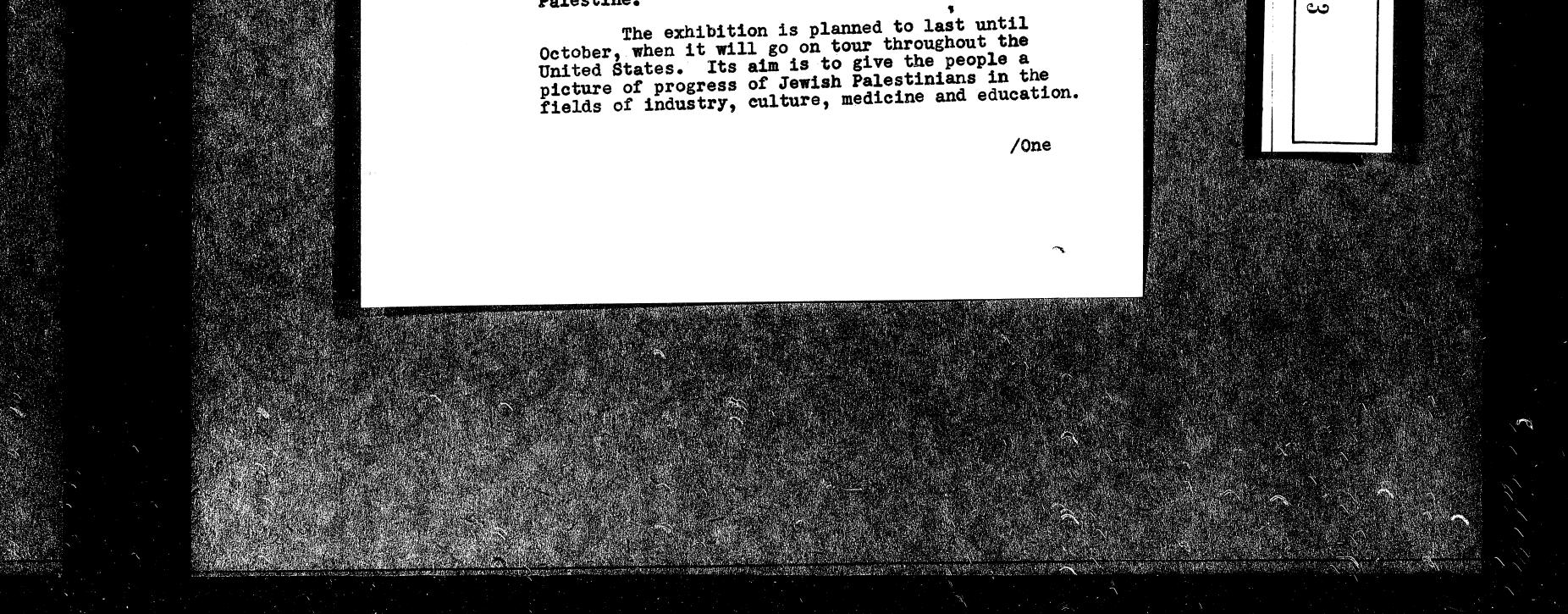
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One of the main items is stated to be a display called "Palestine - Democracy at Work", which is an illuminated model of the Jordan Valley Authority. It purports to show that if the work of such an authority were fully realized, the water of the Jordan would be used to irrigate an additional 2,426,000 dunams of land now arid and would make available space for 1,800,000 persons. The rest of the exhibition is stated to be taken up with displays of products, maps, photographs and panoramas.

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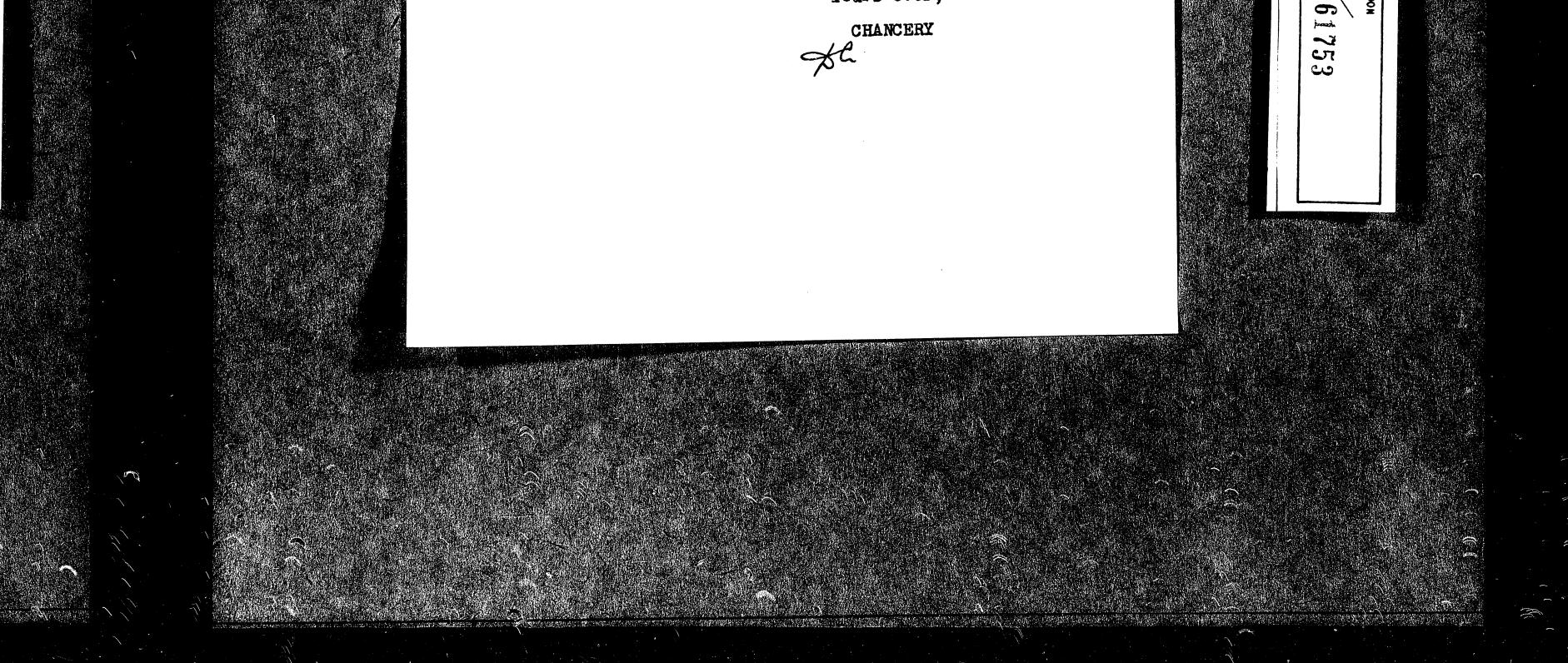
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The only political item is said to be a display giving the background of the Jewish claim to Palestine. Against a large map it shows the old Turkish Empire and its break-up into Arab States and Palestine after the first World War with the Arabs getting 99% of the territory and the Jews 1%. There are also a replica of the Balfour Declaration and examples of the appeal of Palestine to the Jewish people from Biblical times to the present day.

We are sending a copy of this letter and of our letter under reference to Jerusalem.

Yours ever,



1247 PALESTINE 12 11/14 Couped Terrick terrorich. $\frac{W.S.}{D.B.}$ Registry Number } E3980/32/31 NJA Freder 51 936 Guadel of his names for whom dif of TELEGRAM FROM M' Fargukal della al el a No. filede for troubt and alled 227. Dated Received que forter pertented dans in Registry } 10 11/1/1974 PERSONAL MICHARD PARTIES Last Paper. (Minutes.) Polestine lelignam NO. 936 of 8 in May (al E 3476) reported the presence of I two escaped Jernish 3911 terrorists in 718071. Both bolmine Office and N.1.5 References. requested no to press for Their extradition and E 3783 232/81. 3476 5 32/81. a draft telegram was made out accordingly (else in E3476). This Leligram No. 3 from Addis Elbabor removes the argency of The case is The two men are lundergoing four months' imprisonment. It is Therefore, derivable I to I confiden The lighting (1) (1) (Print.) of extradition, before making representations to The French. Pulestine Elegrand no: 936 (E3476) (How disposed of.) suggests that we may not be on very sure Dussels no. 365 5 spound lier with Addis 126.235 Eastern Defier would be grateful for your ~* ST observations accordingly ಲ Paris no. 628 with (J.E. CABLE) 13/5 Addio lels. np. 234, 235, 9236; 9/C.O. tels. Treaty Defil. A 1415 Mr. Evens I apri with heading mr. Evens I apri with minut 1.0.936 \$ 966 (E3+76) Juin min Sil May 1 S) In v Out Lels. maj. Charterio W.O. The question colethe a claim for exhadetion can be made to the Frend (Inder.) (Action completed,) authinities depende an whether the tough -Fund Schadition Leavy of 1876 is applicable to (a) Palestine and Ditrend. Somaliland and Next Paper. Possibly also to (c) Sinter and also of E 3948 Course

Course whether the figitives have/cammitted any and fifte, when it was committed and shether it is an exhaditable Cound. The treaty in question is applicable to

He colonies q both countries and assuming that French Somelidand is a colony, as opposed to a protectorate, it would operate there. It is however, bot applicable to Paleotime and since Eritrea is foreign territor, it obviously countr apply there either. Apart therefore from the fact theredition is for this reason alone out the question it does not appear that the forgition are charged with har the forgition are

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specified in But. III has been committed in hat does not therefore arise so for a Vales tui is concerned . I'm does it do so with regard to Suitrea Since the pupitives have merely hoka a regulation by escaping from detention. A.S. Anifare (D.G. BOOMFREE) 14.5.4) Now please see E 3994 and actim therem Stal

[The text of this telegram must first be paraphrased if communicated to persons outside British or United States Government service or if retransmitted in a cypher system other than 0.T.P]

Cypher

DEPARTMENTAL NO.1.

3930

FROM ADDIS ABABA TO HIGH COMMISSIONER JERUSALEM

Mr. Farquhar,	D.	2.20 p.m.	10th	May,1947.
Mr. Farquhar, No.3 10th May,1947.	R.	4.50 p.m.	10th	May,1947.

Repeated to Foreign Office No. 227 (for Colonial Office) Asmara No.73.

Q Q Q

MOST IMMEDIATE TOP SECRET

Your telgram No.936.

My French colleague informs me that chief of Jewish Congregation in Jibuit has coplined to Governor of Jibuti for transit visas for six individuals alleged to be en route to Bolivia via Paris. All six were stated te be in Addis Ababa.

- Their names were given as under -2.
- (1)Rebert Feren.
- Isidore Frank Furter. (2)
- (3)Carle Recanati.
- (4)Thomas King.
- (5) Arneld Edley Amitay.
- (6)

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3. Numbers 5 and 6 have been identified by the French authorities as being the same two Jewish detainees mentioned in your telegram under reference. They are now undergoing four months impresonment at Jibuti for illegal entry.

4. In view of the above it seems possible that three out of four individuals still in Addis Ababa may in fact be the Jewish detainees who escaped from Eritrea, on the assumption that three out of five are still at large.

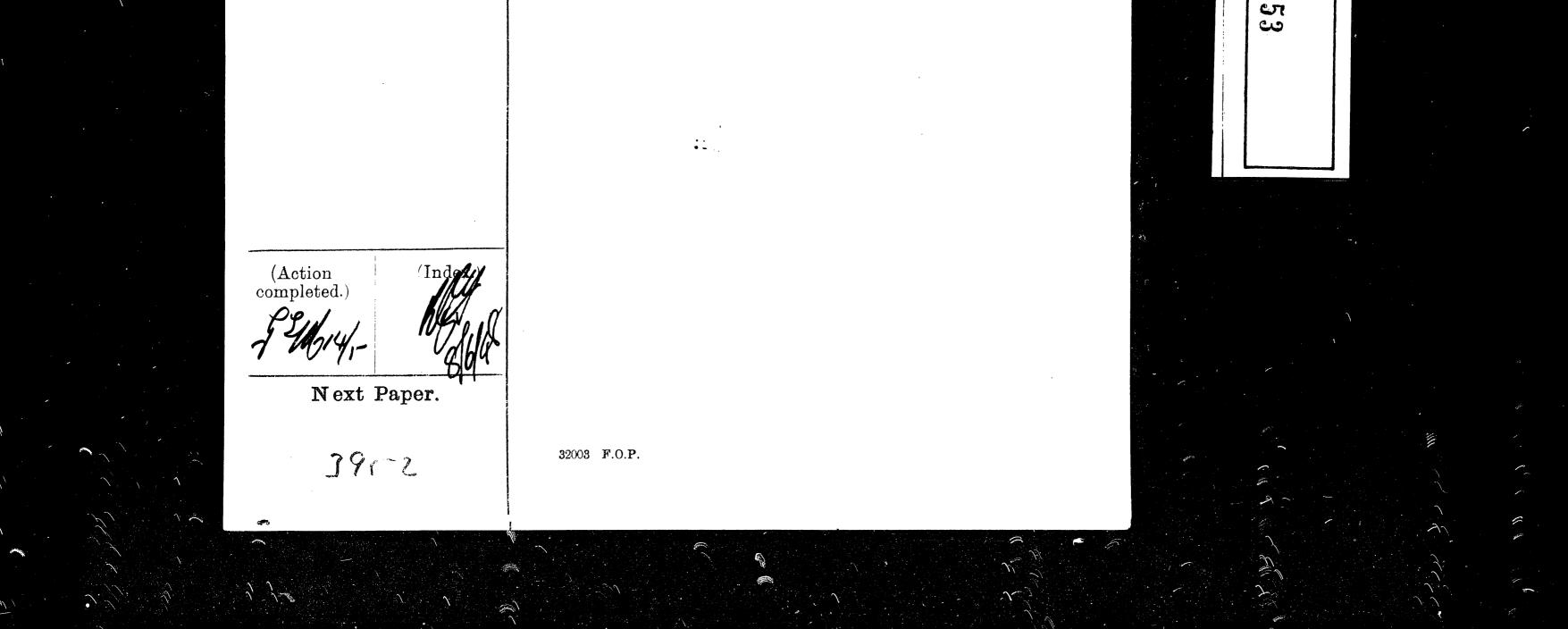
5. According to French Consul No.1 was born in Roumenia, No.2 was born in Lithuania and No.3 in Rabat. All three hold Bolivian laisser-passers issued in Paris. MAY The solution only was seen by the French Consul who could identify from a photograph.

6. If you and B.M.A. Asmara think there is anything In this please telegraph what action you would like me to take viz-à-viz Ethiopean authorities.

[Advance copy sent to Colonial Office, Telegraph Section]

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75 E E_3948 1947 13 MAY PALESTINE Licout adianties Anakkut Registry Number } E3948/32/31. TELEGRAM FROM Mala, about 1000 Jew demonstrated lipse consulate 24, apart against British Policy in Palatine Remardial calier mean but were palified when latter stating prise and the accepted. 6.9. Frankfunt } 33. No. Dated Received in Registry 10, May 194 Last Paper. (Minutes.) 1970 COPYRI Referen References. PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, (Print.) (How disposed of.) LON DON 617



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FROM FRANKFURT TO FOREIGN OFFICE

His Majesty's Consul-General No. 33

10th May 1947. R. 11.34 a.m. 11th May 1947.

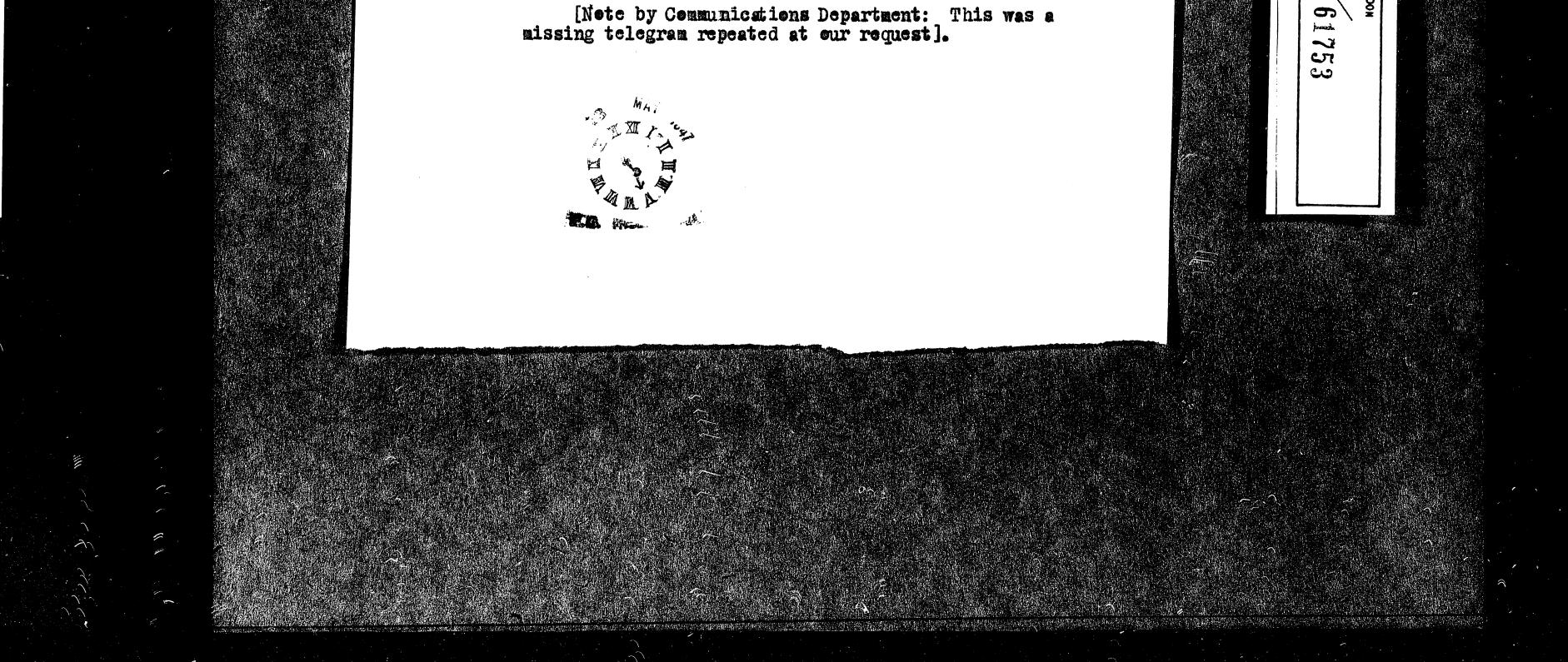
Repeated to Berlin (Political Division)

IMMEDIATE SECRET

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"About one thousand Jews demonstrated before Consulate 24th April against British policy in Palestine. Delegation demanded interview but were satisfied when letter stating their grievances was accepted. No incidents occurred. Full presentionary measures taken by American authorities. Copy of letter follows with report".

[Note by Communications Department: This was a missing telegram repeated at our request].



76 E 3952 50 1947 PALESTINE 13 MAY Lewish Grapers. Registry Number } E 3952/32/31 Refer addin abolo El 227 (E3930/22/21) TELEGRAM FROM Nº 1. Schutchied by French Consult a HANCO RUREIN Sarly arrival of Appear agrable of identifying that would be of considerable Mi tarquhar No.Odden Alaba. Dated Received in Registry } 234 aprillar. 12, Way 1947 HODREFFED SERVIALEM 105: Last Paper. (Minutes.) bohiel w. Mr. Filgeold (c.v.) 3948 Plane me E 3994 and action therem References. 65. E. CARLE) Jupp. Palestine tel. 952 11/5. There asked Mr. Filggerald (C.U.) to find out about 619 ~] (Print.) The 6 th man reflined to. 8) the the disposed of 61753 Impp. 2) Mr. Filzgenald, C.O., 10 Mr. Cable 9) Paris (on E 3930) no. 75/56/15/F(1)/47, 22 nd. May, 1947. Mr. Filgguald agrees that there is nothing to be done about this man. 8) Mai . Charlieris 19.0.4. 10.0. 5 June (Action completed.) Index Next Paper. 5916 32003 F.O.P.



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Sector Barrier

[The text of this telegram must first be paraphrased if communicated to persons outside British or United States Government service or if retransmitted in a cypher system other than O.T.P.] DEPARTMENTAL NO.1.

CYPHER

FROM ADDIS ABABA TO HIGH COMMISSIONER JERUSALEM

Mr. Farquhar. No. 5. 12th May, 1947. D: 6.39 a.m.13th May, 1947.

R: 9.00 a.m.13th May, 1947.

Repeated to: Foreign Office No. 234, Asmara, telegram No. 75.

29ROKS 121 000 000 040

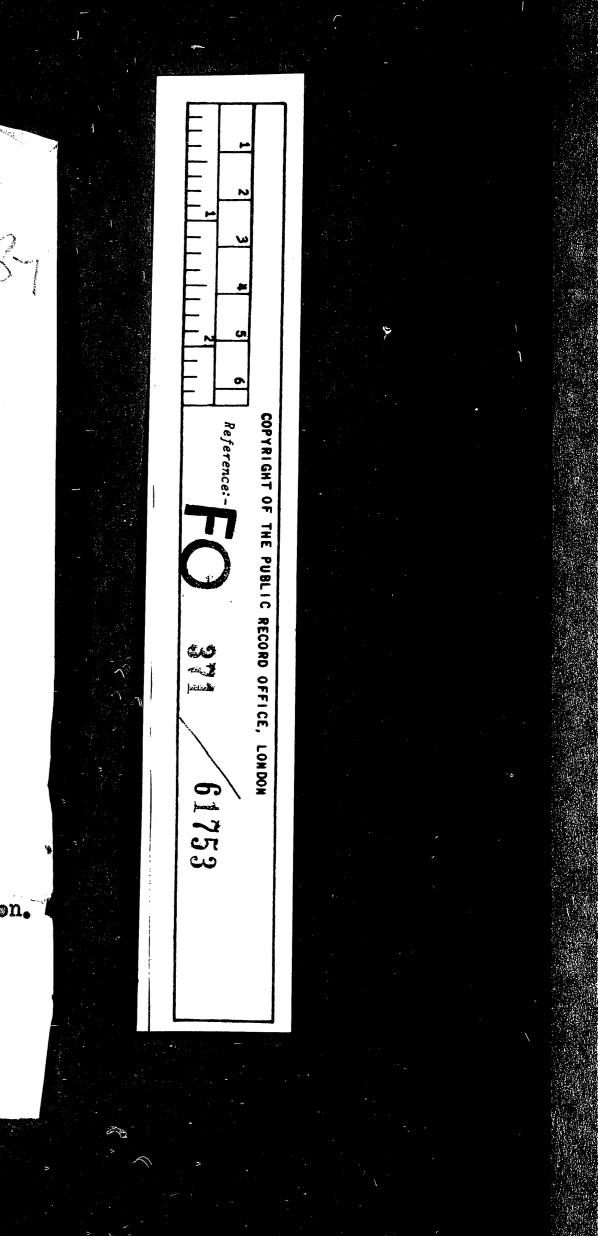
MOST INMEDIATE

My telegram No. 3.

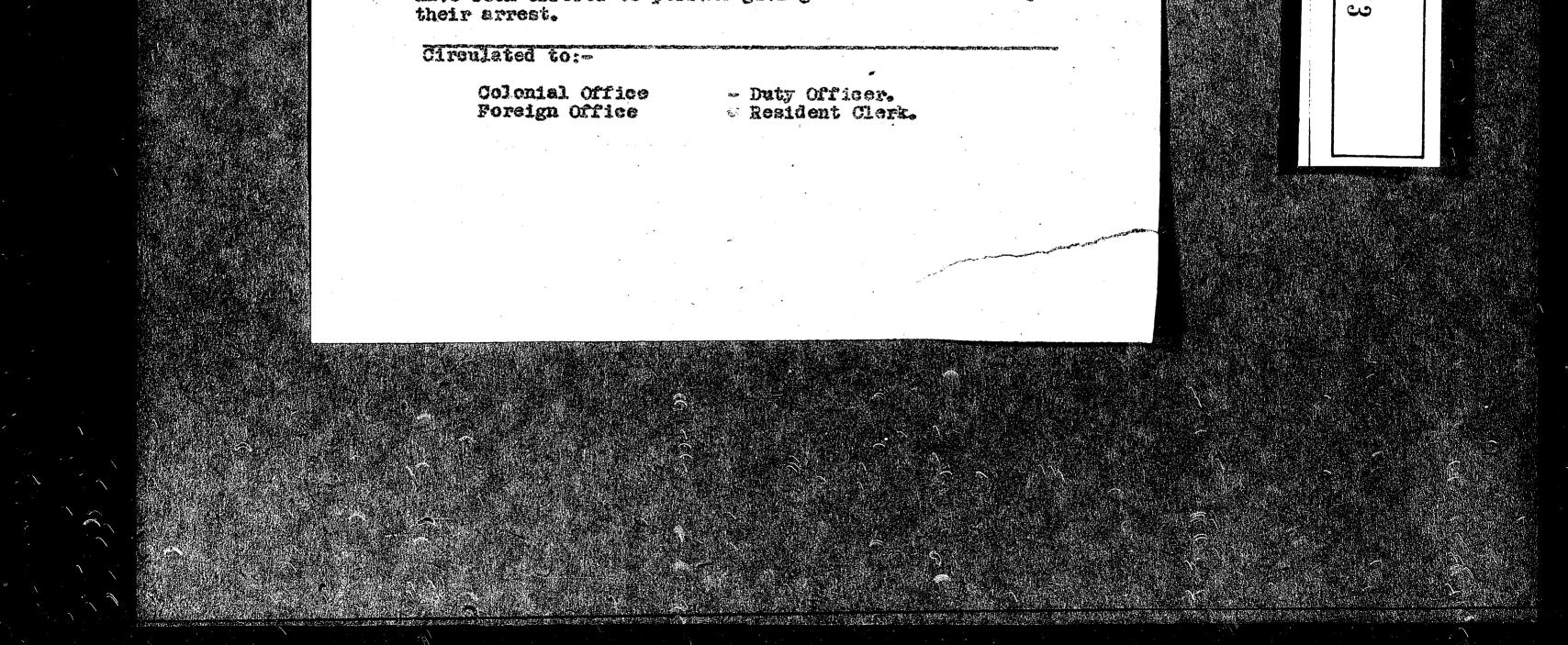
Jewish escapees.

Number 1 identified by French Consul from photograph as Franco Rubein. Early arrival of officer capable of identifying others would be of considerable assistance to me in pressing Ethiopian authorities for maximum co-operation.





2 INWARD TELEGRAM 38 This document must be paraphresed if the communication of its contents to any person outside Government Service is authorised. 3952 32 21 Cypher FROM PALESTINE (Gen. Sir A. Cunninghan) NAV 1047 0 TO S. OF S., COLONIES. COPYRI Reference:-D. 11th May, 1947. R. 11th " 17.10 hrs. Alland GHT 0F MOST IMMEDIATE - E No. 952 Top Secret. PUBLIC Addressed to Addis Ababa No. 664. Repeated to S. of S. RECORD OFFICE, LONDON to B.M.A. Asmara No. 665. 5.9 ~] ail and I would be grateful if the Ethiopian Authorities might be requested to hold persons concerned until arrangements have been made to send an officer to establish their identity. Illegal entry into Ethiopia might provide grounds for their detention. 5 2. There are in all 6 (repeat 6) escapees. Rewards have been offered to persons giving information leading to CT





Downing Street, S.W.l. 22 May, 1947.

3952 32 31

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SECRET

Dear Cable,

2 3 may 1947

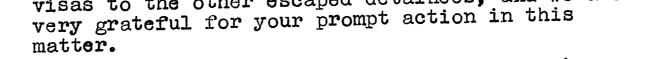
I thought you might wish to have in writing the information from M.I.5. concerning the sixth escaped detainee from Eritrea, which I gave you on the telephone on 21st May.

The person is called Eliahu Lankin, alias Eli Skripsky, and was born at Czernikov, Ukraine in 1914. Sometimes when using his alias he claims to have been born at Gomel, Russia 1916. He was previously a diamond cutter by trade. Before his arrest by the Palestine authorities he was an Irgun Zvai Leumi commander in Tel Aviv and one of Menahim Beigin's staff officers. He escaped from Asmara Camp in November 1946. He may, of course, now be in France, as suggested in Addis Ababa telegram No.79.

I have informed the High Commissioner of the French Government's agreement to refuse French visas to the other escaped detainees, and we are

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Yours sincely Edward N. 25 Second

J. CABLE, ESQ.

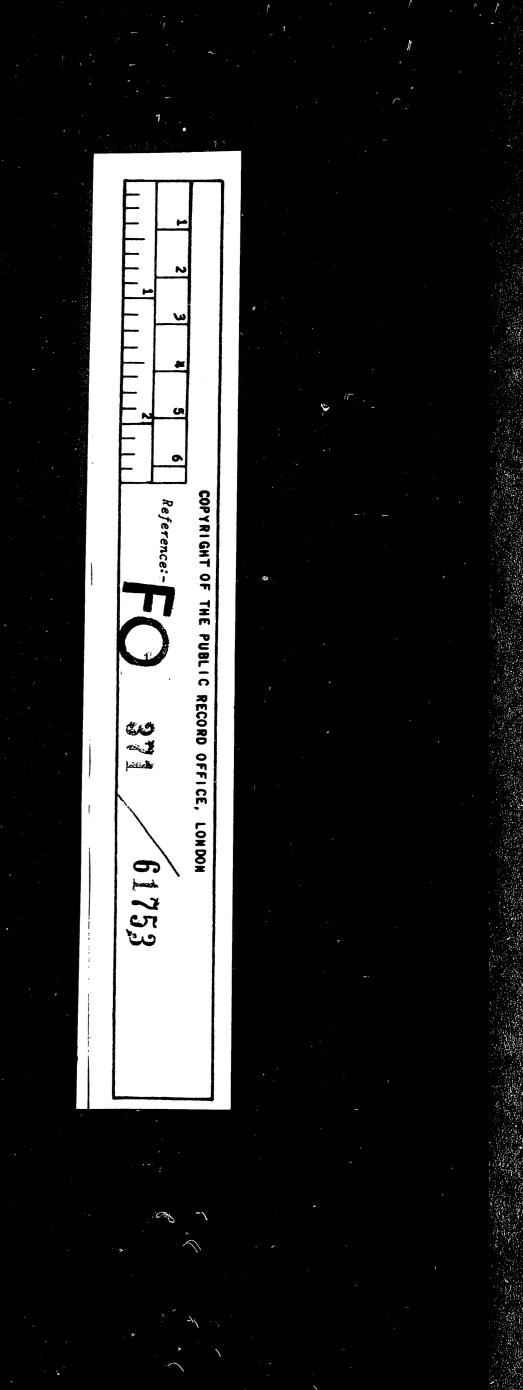
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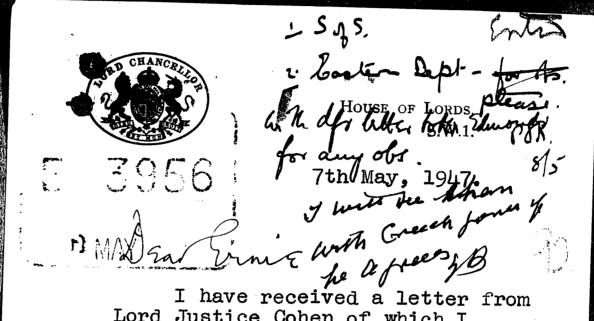
Nothing to be Written in this Margin.

Minutes. NDEXE Nept-Eastern Lora Justice Cohen, M' haski Saw 5/5 The on June 3rd not aid bur Stem M mantiener, and He record the discussion wish fo the fear they had expressed however, that the night hat that the moderate Jeno have viens bapere their espressing appartmenty of the V.N. Commission

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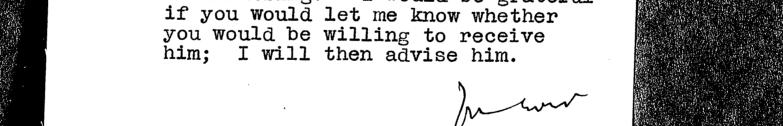




I have received a letter from Lord Justice Cohen of which I enclose a copy. He has written to me because he is a Judge and therefore does not want to get mixed up with any question remotely bearing on politics, but I have expressed the view that if you are willing to see him there is no reason whatever why he should not properly accompany Stein and Laski on a deputation.

If you have any time I should judge that it might be useful for you to see him as he is a very levelheaded and reliable fellow.

You will see that he does not desire to make a formal request for an interview if this would be embarrassing. I would be grateful



The Right Honourable Ernest Bevin, M.P.



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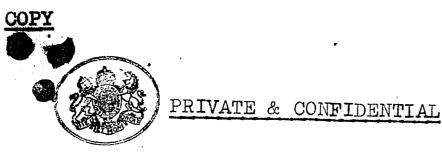
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Reference:



The Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, W.C. 5th May, 1947.

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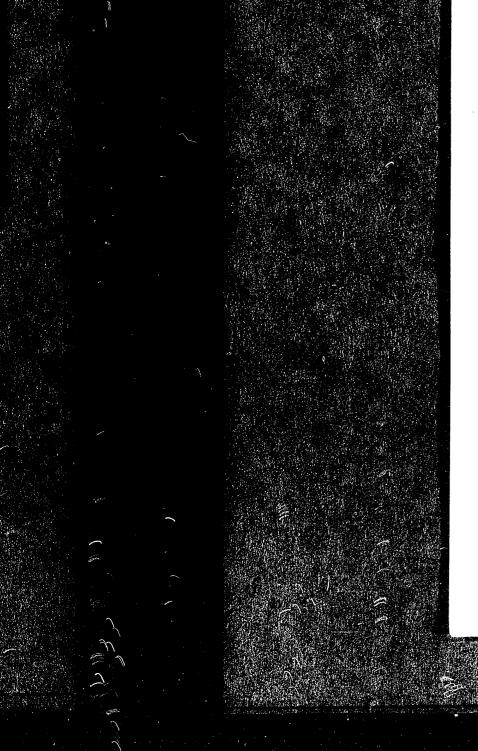
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My dear William,

I know how interested and sympathetic you have been in relation to the Palestine problem and I am therefore writing to trouble you with a difficulty with which the Anglo-Jewish Association is faced.

I am on the Council of that body, which represents a moderate as Jewish point of view on Palestine. It was,/you know, one of the Jewish bodies invited to attend the Palestine Conference. It expressed its willingness to attend if, notwithstanding the absence of the Jewish body most directly concerned, the Jewish Agency, H. M. Government thought the Anglo-Jewish Association's presence might be useful.

The Anglo-Jewish Association is now seeking to do constructive work in connection with the reference of the Palestine question to U.N.O., and is in communication with the American Jewish Committee, in which represents/the U.S.A. a moderate Jewish point of view. It has sent off certain suggestions which were mentioned to Martin of the Colonial Office and Beeley of the Foreign Office before dispatch. We took this step, because while the Anglo-Jewish Association has definite principles to which it will always adhere,



we desire to avoid doing anything which might embarrass H. M. Government.

The absence of any declaration of policy, on behalf of H.M. Government, inevitable though at this stage this no doubt is, adds to our difficulty in making the contribution we should like, to a solution of the problem. We feel that it might be of assistance, if at some not too distant date, Mr. Bevin, if he can spare the time, could see our President, Leonard Stein, and Neville Laski who has been working with him, on Palestine affairs.

They would like me to accompany them, if this interview takes place. Palestine is fortunately, at present, not a subject of party controversy, and it may be that in the circumstances there would be no objection **st** to my acceding to their request. But Palestine is a

political question, and I did not feel at liberty to agree to do so, if the occasion came, without consulting you.

An additional reason why I am troubling you, is that the Anglo-Jewish Association did not wish to make a formal request to Mr. Bevin for an interview, if such a request, at this stage, would be embarrassing.

Yours ever,

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Lionel L. Cohen.

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PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

Reference:

The Rt. Hon. The Lord Chancellor.



OUT FILE

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

9th May, 1947.

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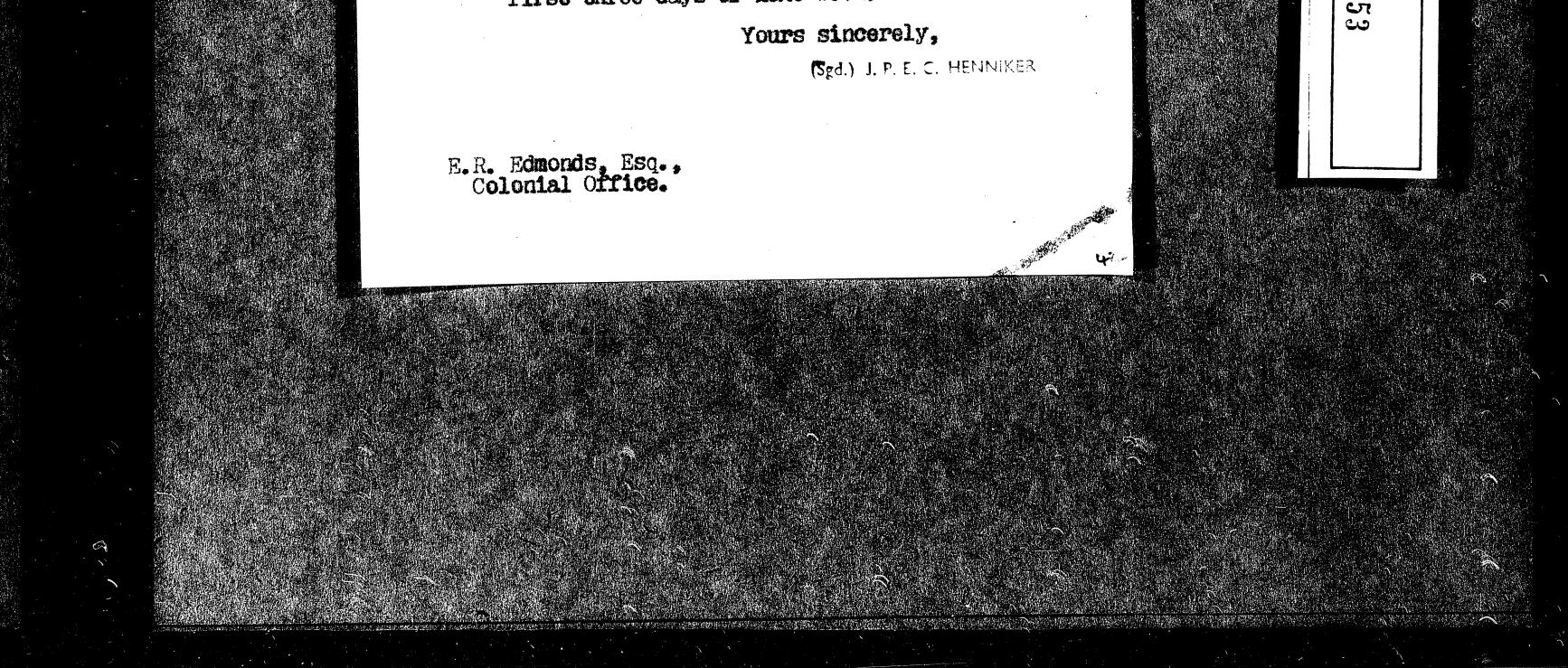
LON DON

Dear Edmonds,

I enclose a copy of a letter and enclosure from the Lord Chancellor to the Foreign Secretary in which Lord Jowitt asks the Foreign Secretary whether he would be prepared to receive Lord Justice Cohen together with Leonard Stein and Neville Laski on the subject of Palestine.

The Foreign Secretary thinks that if he is to receive this deputation he should do so with Mr. Creech Jones. Could you therefore please find out whether the Colonial Secretary would be prepared to see them with the Foreign Secretary, and let me know what time would be most convenient?

I should be grateful if you could give me an answer as soon as possible as the Foreign Secretary has a Foreign Affairs Debate next Thursday and Friday and will then be going away on holiday. If therefore he is to receive the deputation, he will have to do so during the first three days of next week.



HOUSE OF LORDS, B.W.1. 7th May, 1947.

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Dear Ernie,

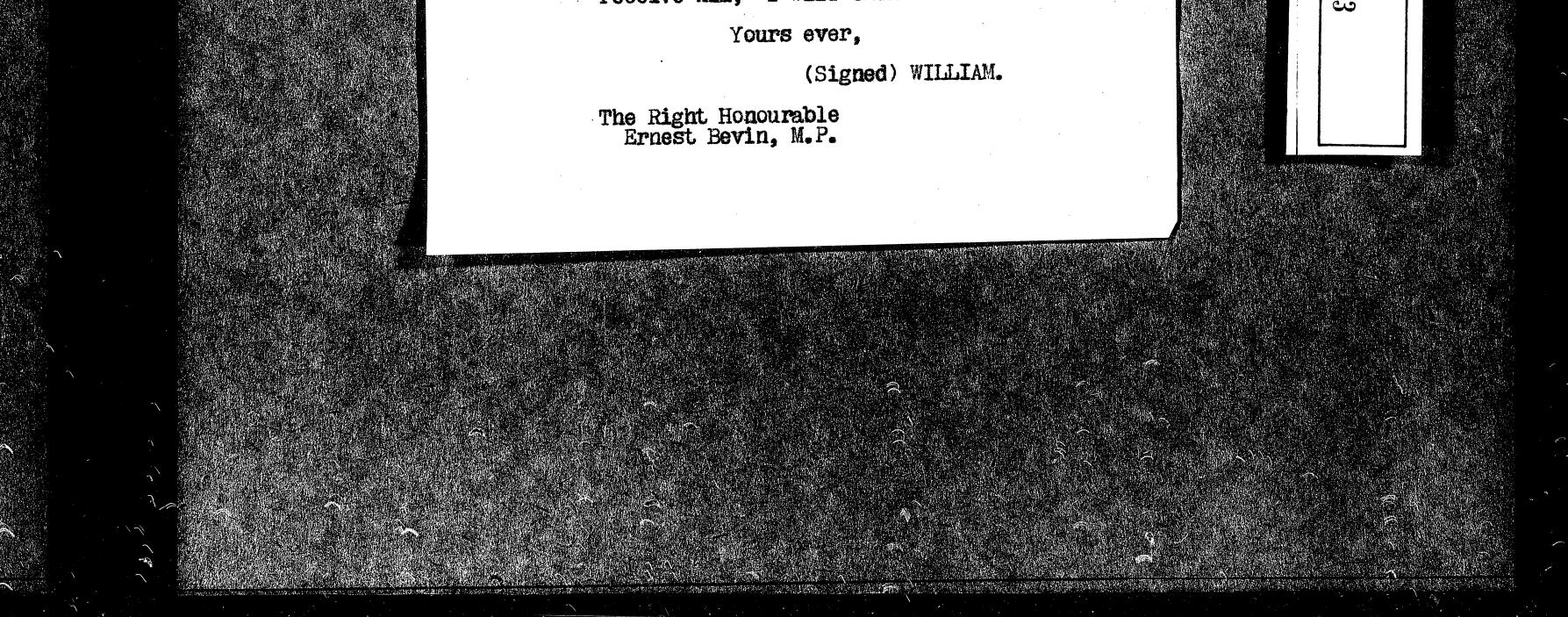
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COPY

I have received a letter from Lord Justice Cohen of which I enclose a copy. He has written to me because he is a Judge and therefore does not want to get mixed up with any question remotely bearing on politics, but I have expressed the view that if you are willing to see him there is no reason whatever why he should not properly accompany Stein and Laski on a deputation.

If you have any time I should judge that it might be useful for you to see him as he is a very level-headed and reliable fellow.

You will see that he does not desire to make a formal request for an interview if this would be embarrassing. I would be grateful if you would let me know whether you would be willing to receive him; I will then advise him.



Bopy

The Royal Courts of Justice, 97

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PRIVATE & CONFIDENTIAL

5th May, 1947.

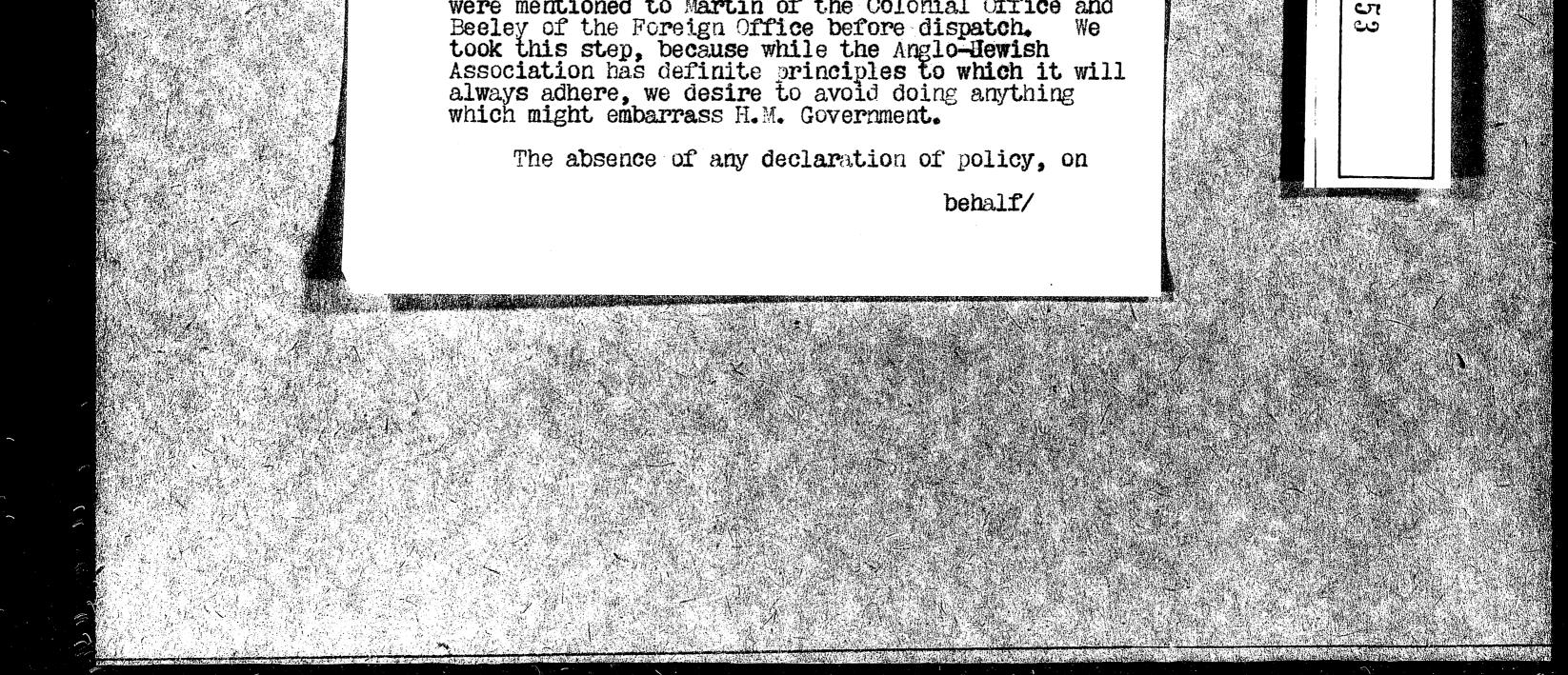
Strand, W.C.

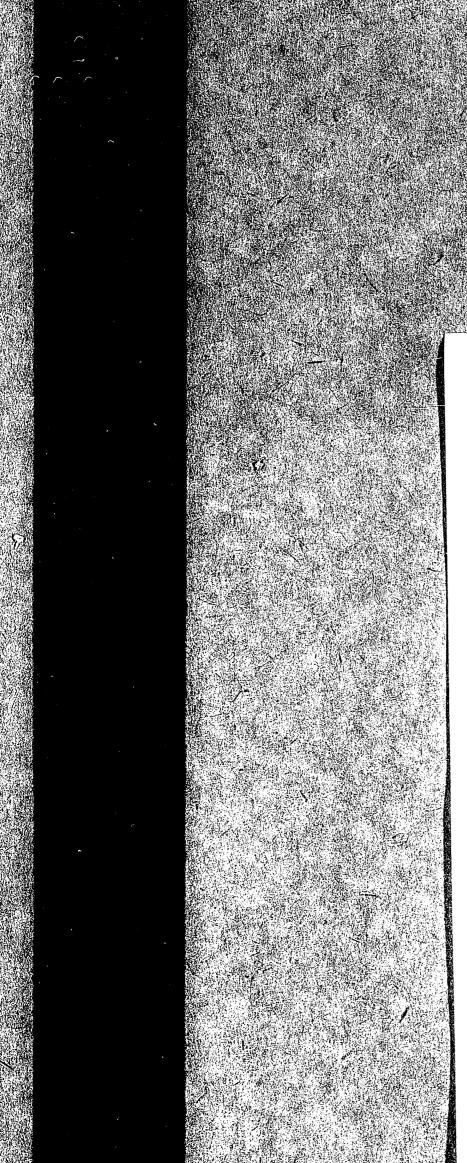
My dear William,

I know how interested and sympathetic you have been in relation to the Palestine problem and I am therefore writing to trouble you with a difficulty with which the Anglo-Jewish Association is faced.

I am on the Council of that body, which represents a moderate Jewish point of view on Palestine. It was, as you know, one of the Jewish bodies invited to attend the Palestine Conference. It expressed its willingness to attend if, notwithstanding the absence of the Jewish body most directly concerned, the Jewish Agency, H.M. Government thought the Anglo-Jewish Association's presence might be useful.

The Anglo-Jewish Association is now seeking to do constructive work in connection with the reference of the Palestine question to UNO, and is in communication with the American Jewish Committee, which represents in the U.S.A. a moderate Jewish point of view. It has sent off certain suggestions which were mentioned to Martin of the Colonial Office and





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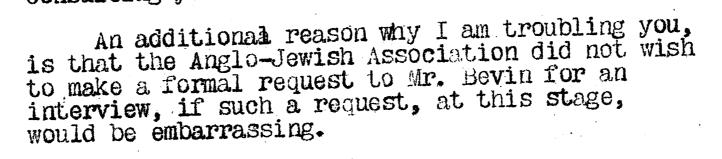
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Yours ever,

Lionel L. Cohen.

The Rt. Hon. The Lord Chancellor.

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FORBIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.,

16th May, 1947.

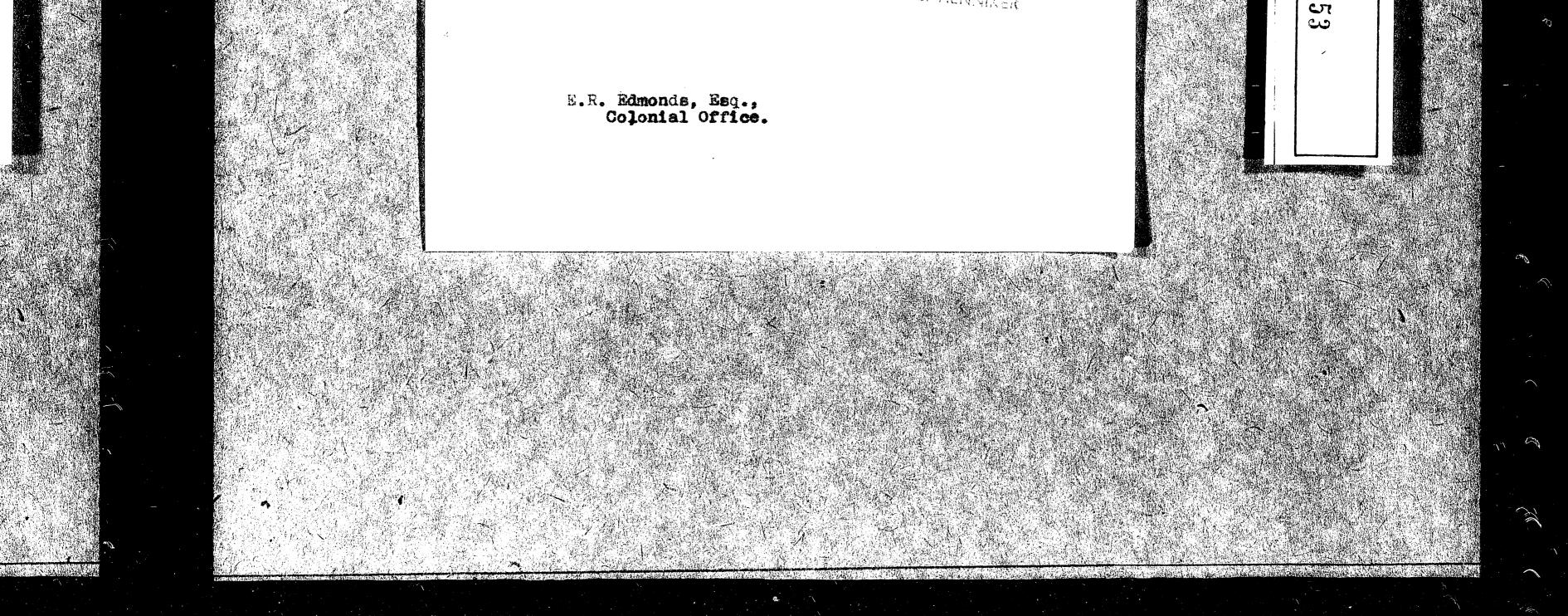
Dear Edmonds,

0.

I wrote to you on the 9th May about the question of the Colonial Secretary and Mr. Bevin seeing Lord Justice Cohen, Mr. Leonard Stein and Mr. Neville Laski. The Foreign Secretary had hoped to fit in an appointment before he went away on his holiday, but he has found it impossible to do so. He therefore suggests that he and Mr. Creech Jones should see this deputation for not more than half an hour at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday June 3rd. Perhaps you would be good enough to let me know whether this time would be convenient for Mr. Creech Jones and I will then inform Lord Justic. Cohen. If it is not, would you please suggest another time and date after June 1st.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Mayell in the Lord Chancellor's Office.

Yours sincerely,





Dear Henniker, With reference to your letter of the 16th May about the meeting of our Secretaries of State with Lord Justice Cohen, Mr. Leonard Stein and Mr Neville Laski, I confirm that 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, June 3rd will be convenient for Mr. Creech Jones.

19th May, 1947.

INDERECT

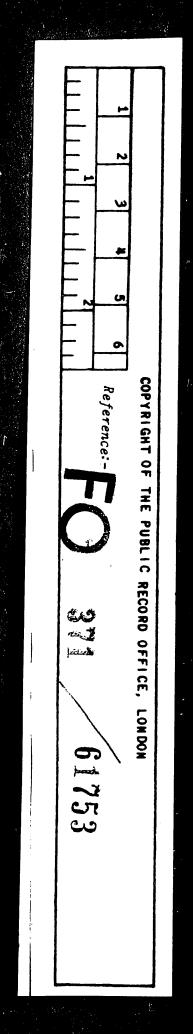
Yours sincerely,



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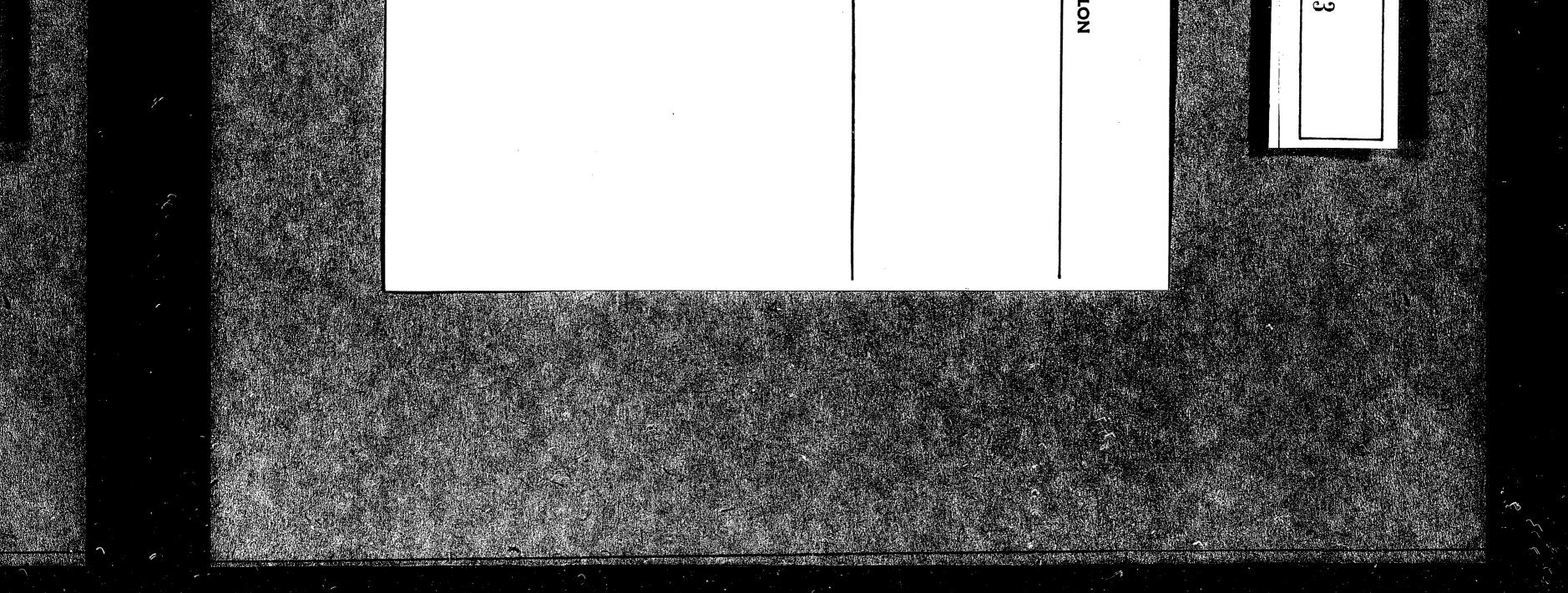
Private Secretary.

J.P.E.C. Henniker Major, Esq.



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is at prised on a short holidayfu Nich will be returning on Kezyd June . 4 MARGIN. 29/3 Refe Gours serverely, (89) John Henniker. THIS Ζ ()WRITTEN RECORD 6.0 7. J |11.1 OFFI Ш В ICE, **10** 6175 **NOTHING**



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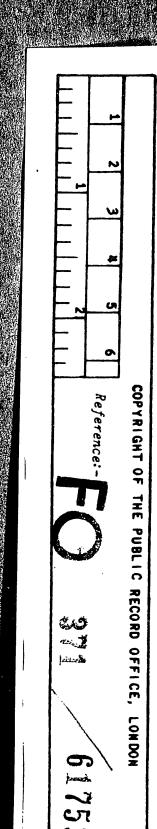
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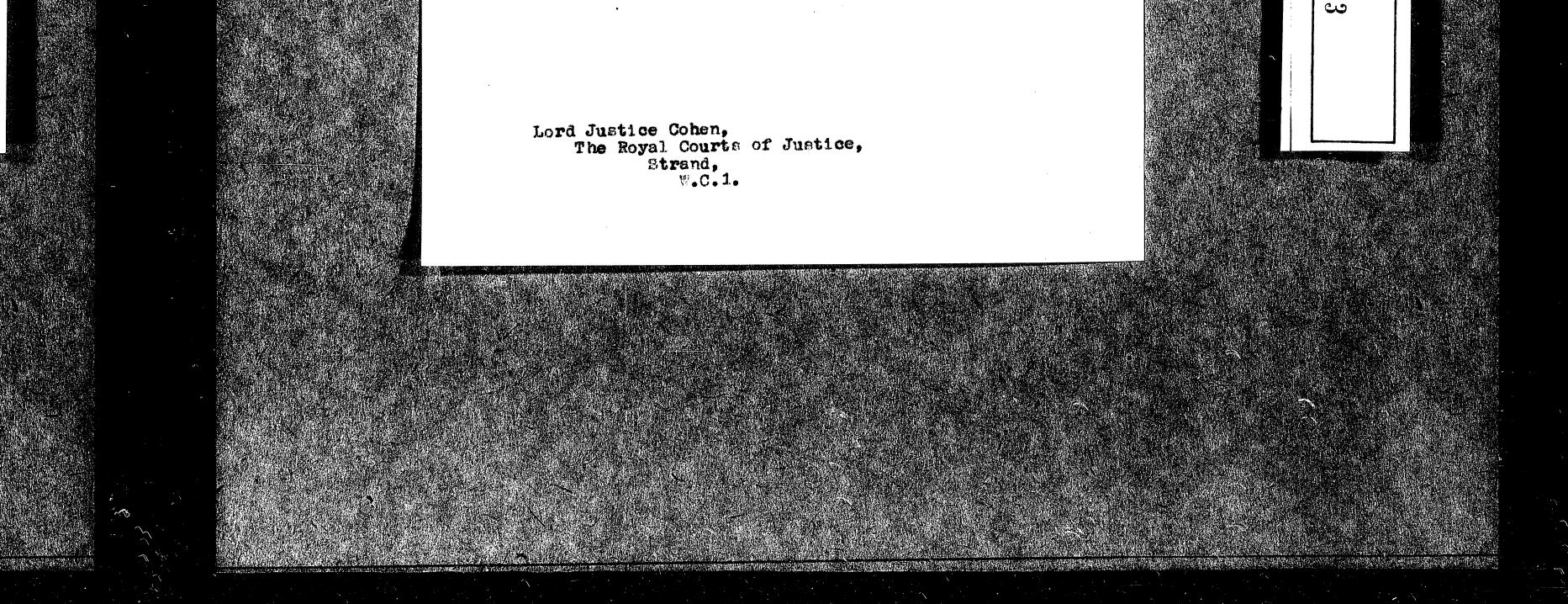
(E.3956/32/31)

Dear Lord Justice Cohen,

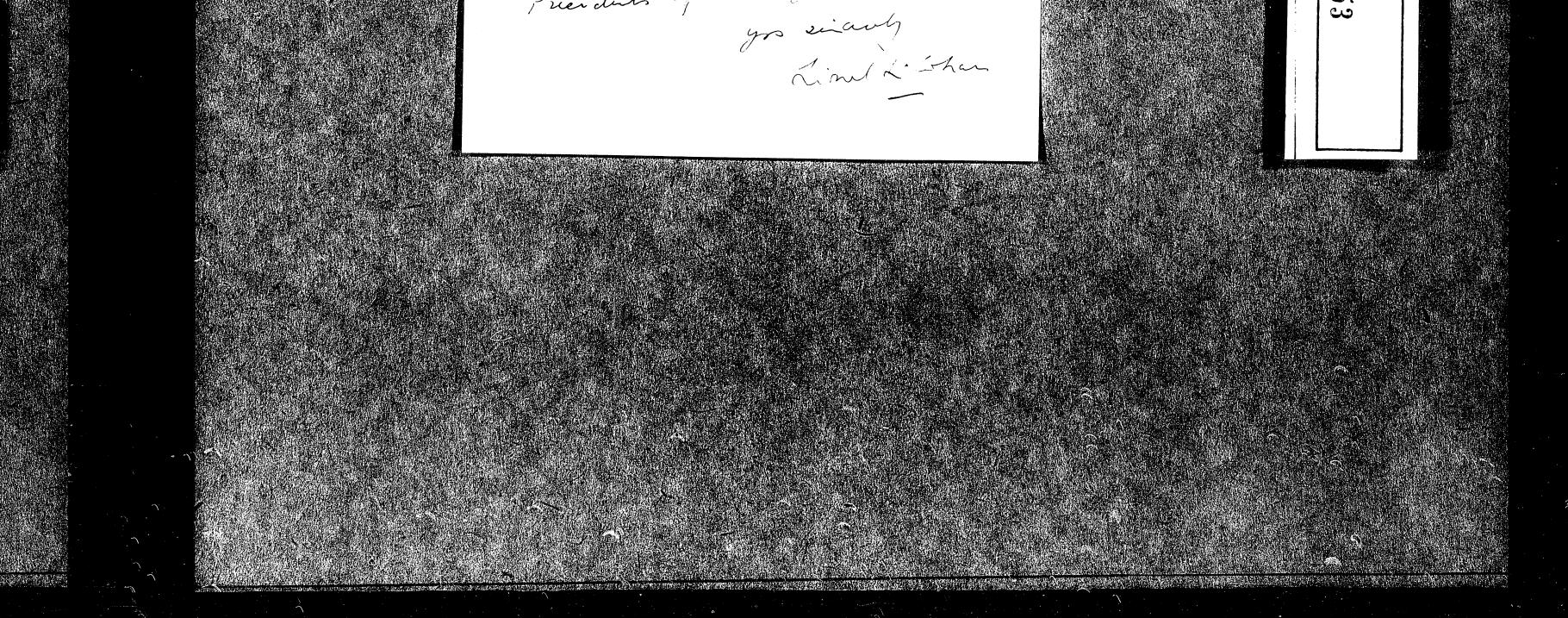
The Lord Chancellor recently wrote to Mr. Bevin suggesting that he should receive a small deputation consisting of yourself, Mr. Leonard Stein and Mr. Neville Laski. The Foreign Secretary has accordingly asked me to let you know that he and the Colonial Secretary will be glad to see you and your two companions at the Foreign Office at 5.50 p.m. on Tuesday, the 3rd June. He is sorry that he cannot arrange an appointment earlier, but he is at present on a short holiday, from which he will be returning on the 2nd June.

Gress sencerely, (s. d. John blennsker

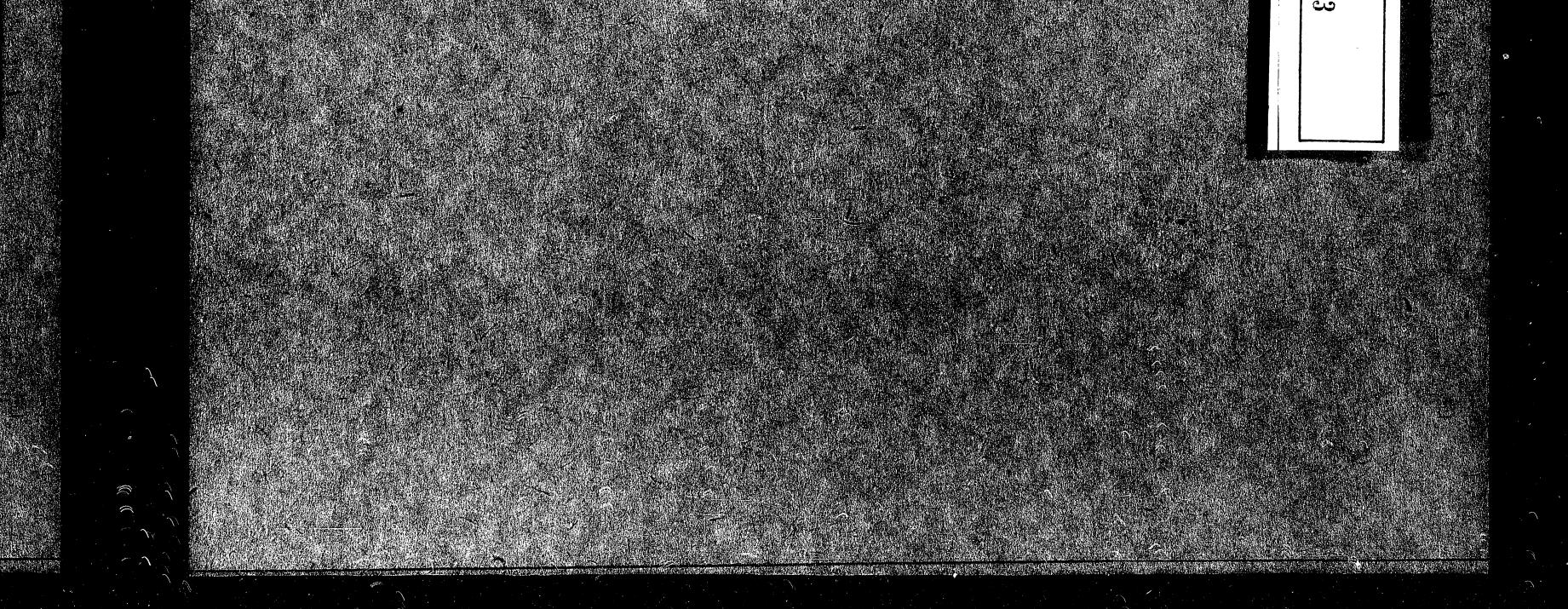


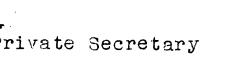


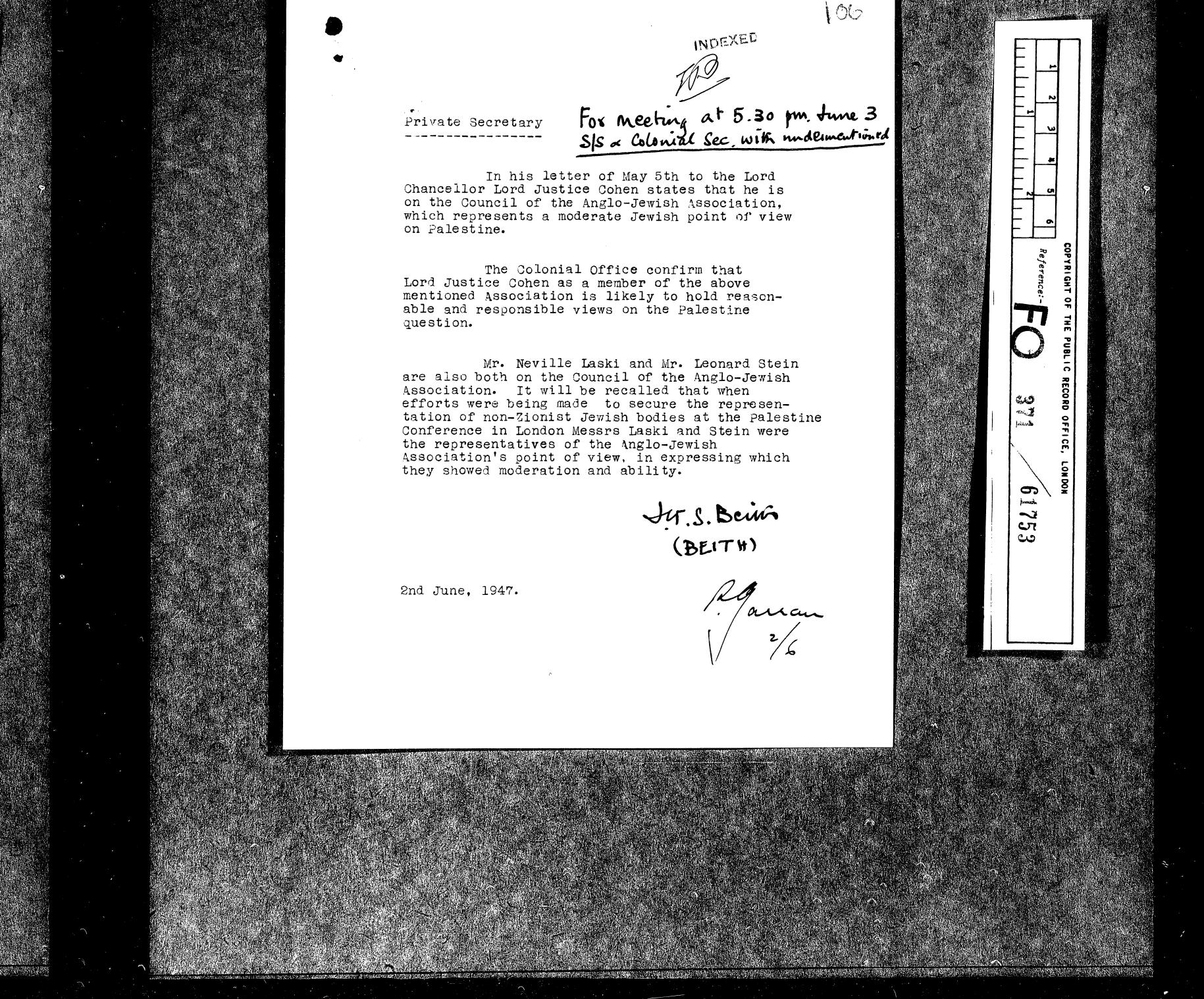
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Received Dan 4th fune o opened in error. J.M. Oburted A. JI 45 AM 30 MAY 1947 L TEN 105 0 X SES COPYRIGHT OF THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, Reference:-Economie Relations + Forcyn The Londa LONDON S-W-1 61753







Dear Beith. MDEXED The attacked note embodies The ring, as at 14th Comany, of the Angle Luich pociation Refe represented by Laski and Stein. It may he megal tothe Bin, RECORD 1. 1 OFFICE, Con ratherin 26. 6 ~7 CT Mr Henniker You may care to have this in Connexion with the Note I gave you for tomorrow's meeting. Maturianianezaparat ymonnie Twee (DEITA)

NOTE OF AN INTERVIEW WITH THE ANGLO-JEWISH ASSOCIATION.

14th February.

Present

Anglo-Jewish Association

Colonial Office

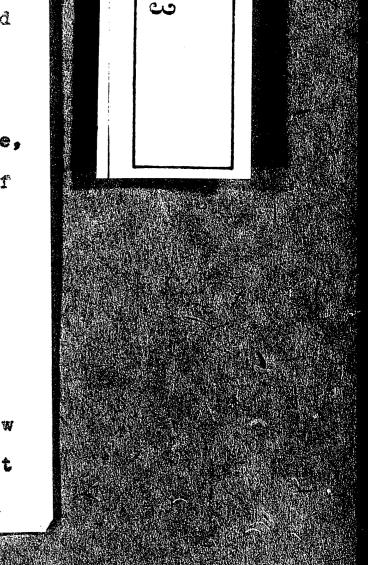
Secretary of State Sir D. Harris Mr. E.N. Fitzgerald.

Mr. N. Laski, K.C.

Mr. L. Steln

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After <u>Mr. Greech Jones</u> had welcomed the delegates, <u>Mr. Stein</u> said that the Association would not reject the new plan out of hand because it had the two great merits of allowing further immigration and of granting a measure of Jewish autonomy. Some points, however, needed further clarification. He would urge that the immigration should start as soon as possible, and that after the 96,000 Jews had been admitted some more positive criterion than "economic absorptive capacity" should be laid down for the next three years. He would like further information concerning the area and location of the dewish zones and the measure of autonomy which would be granted. In the matter of Land Purchase, it was not clear whether the Arabs could prevent the Jews from buying land in the Arab zones. The future of the Negev had not been mentioned, although it was



he wished to know whether the Jewish members would be nominated or elected. Finally be expressed anxiety about the wording of the proposed Trusteeship Agreement which should, he considered, be based on the Balfour Declaration and the Mandate, and not be so framed as to make a new start. If at the end of the transitional period the future of Falestine was referred to U.N.O. the wording of the Agreement might well affect the United National decision.

the only large unoccupied area. As regards the Advisory Council,

The Association would offer the following constructive suggestion. It advocated some form of Partition, not because that would establish a Jewish State, but because it would allow free immigration and free expression to the Jewish people. It /would would bring a clear decision at once and avoid the suspense of the five years' period suggested by the latest plan. The Jews would feel that that plan was a pointer to the submergence of the Yishuv in an Arab State, and the present unrest would therefore continue. He thought that, in any case, His Sajesty's Government should announce a policy forthwith and allow immigration to begin without delay.

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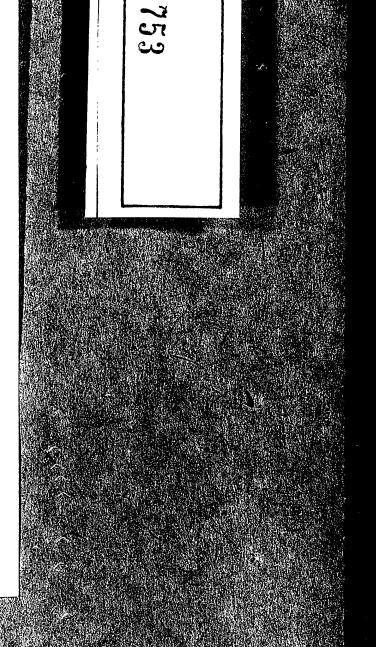
<u>Mr. Laski</u>, speaking as a non-Zionist Jew, asked that some weapon should be given to the Jewish Agency and Hagana which would enable them to enlist the support of the whole. Yishuw in the suppression of terrorism. Some concession over immigration would be the best weapon: the amendment of the Land Transfer Regulations might be another.

<u>Mr. Oreech Jones</u> said that His Majesty's Government had made every effort to reach an agreement acceptable to both sides. The latest plan had been left purposely vague and had been put forward as a basis of discussion only. The Jewish Agency Executive had, however, demanded a Jewish State; and the Arab delegates had refused to move from their own proposals published last September. They had made it clear that the Arab States would oppose Partition by all possible means. He would, however, consider the various points raised by Mr. Stein.



His Majesty's Government had proposed the admission of 96,000 Jews in two years, and that for the next three years the High Commissioner should decide the rate according to the criterion of economic absorptive capacity. The principles governing that criterion could be decided by discussion. In the event of disagreement, the plan allowed an appeal to an independent international tribunal.

The Jewish autonomous areas were in the main contiguous and did not differ greatly from those outlined in the Morrison plan. The boundaries, however, were not finally settled but were discussable. It was the intention of His dejecty's /@overnment



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Government to devolve as much real power as possible to the zonal authorities. As regards Land Purchase the minds of His Majesty's Government were still open and this point could again be decided by discussion with both parties. In any event the Jews would have the opportunity of expansion in large areas. The question of the Negev also, could be made the subject of discussion.

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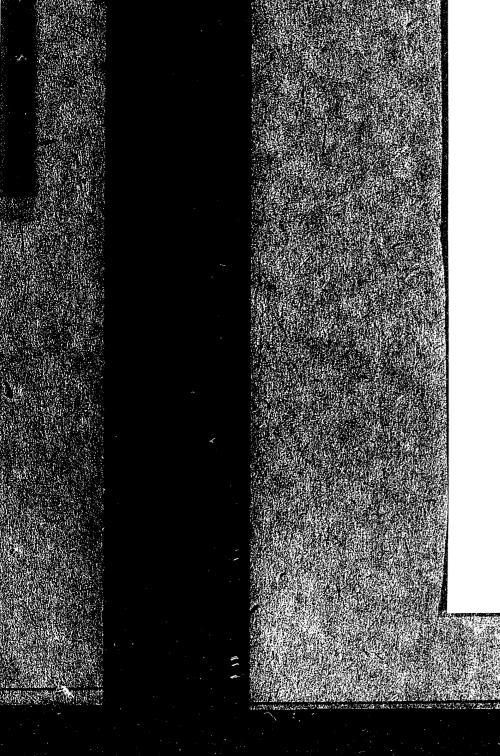
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His Majesty's Government wished to set up an Advisory Council in order to associate the Central Government with the people, and hoped by this means to allay in some degree the Jewish fear of domination by the Arabs. At the end of four years a Constituent Assembly would be established to decide the future of the country. If this Assembly could not reach an agreement, then the whole question would be referred to U.N.O. His dejecty's Government would not oppose the inclusion of the wording of the Balfour Declaration and of the Mandate in the proposed Trusteechip Agreement.

Unfortunately, however, there had been no sign of agreement between the two perties in the recent discussions, and there was no chance of making a Trusteeship Agreement without Arab consent. His Majesty's Covernment might feel compelled to refer the problem to U.S.O. as soon as possible.



As regards the positive proposal of Gr. Stein,

<u>Ar. Greech Jones</u> sold that there were difficulties in reading the establishment of a Jewish State into the words of the Mandate. He personally had favoured Partition at first, but now realised the insuperable problems that it involved. His Majesty's Government would not, however, oppose it at U.S.O., if it were proposed as a solution. In reply to <u>Mr. Stein's</u> question whether the Morrison plan could be implemented without reference to U.H.O., <u>Mr. Creech Jones</u> said that it could be, but it had not been accepted by either party. <u>Mr. Stein</u> then asked whether His Majesty's Government would adopt a neutral attitude at U.N.O. and whether immigration /would would be allowed to continue in the interim period. <u>Mr. Creech Jones</u> answered that both these points would be covered in a statement in Parliament shortly. <u>Mr. Stein</u> thanked <u>Mr. Creech Jones</u> for granting them an interview.

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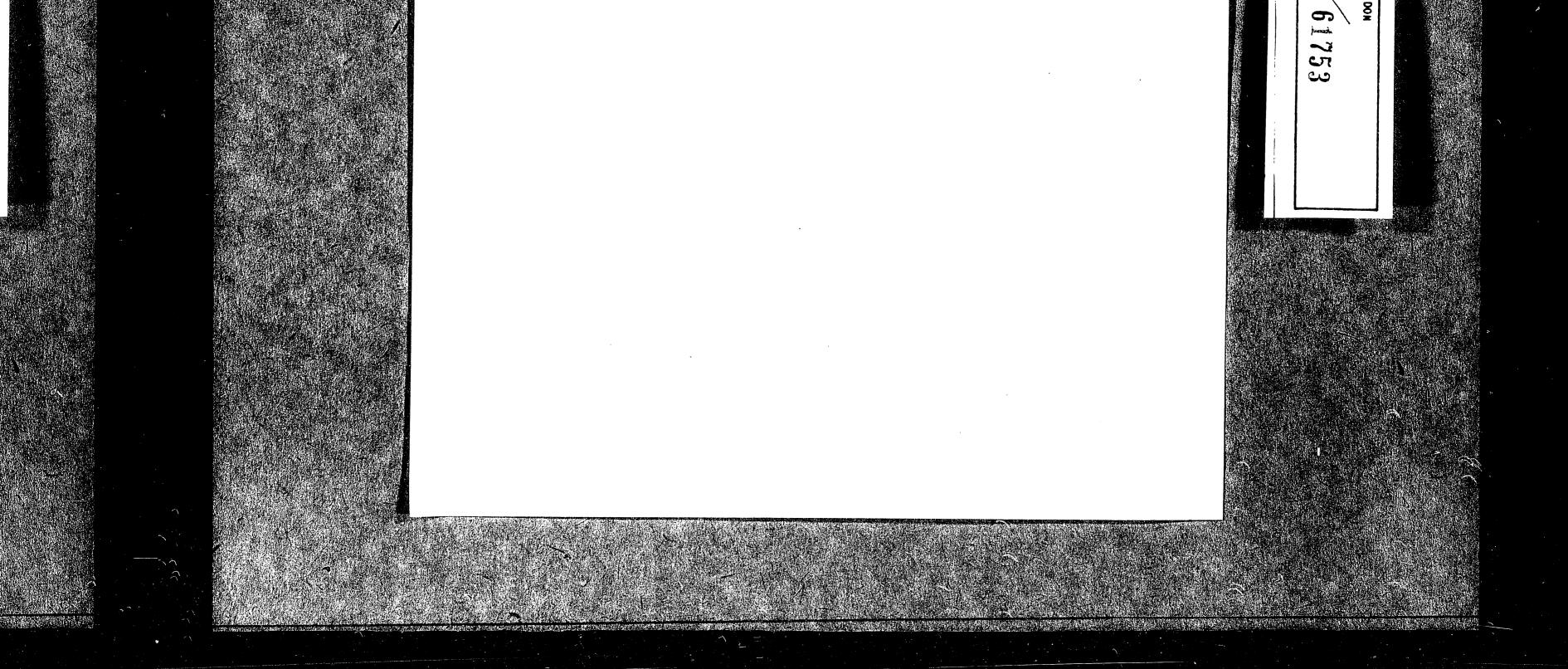
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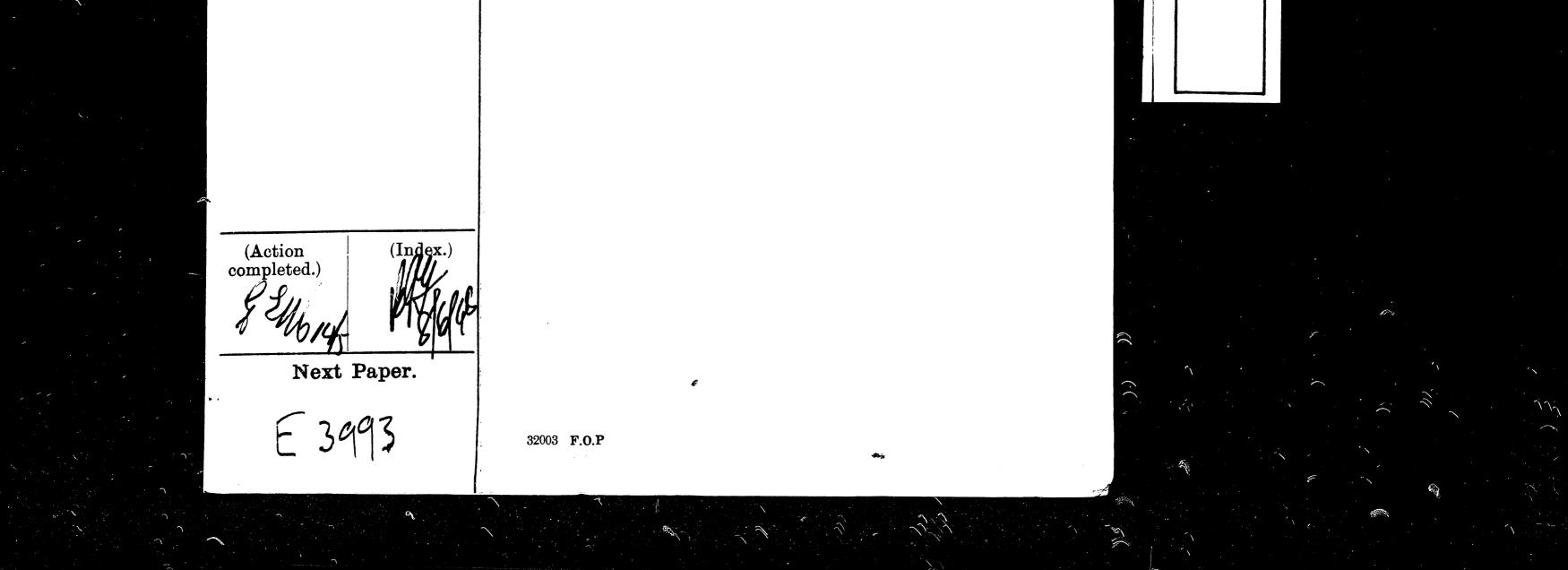
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E 3960 OUR CLEAR AND DECISIVE RIGHTS

PRESENTED IN CONNECTION WITH THE SPECIAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENED TO DEAL WITH THE PROBLEM OF PALESTINE

ΒY

Rabbi M. M. PORUSH Born in Jerusalem

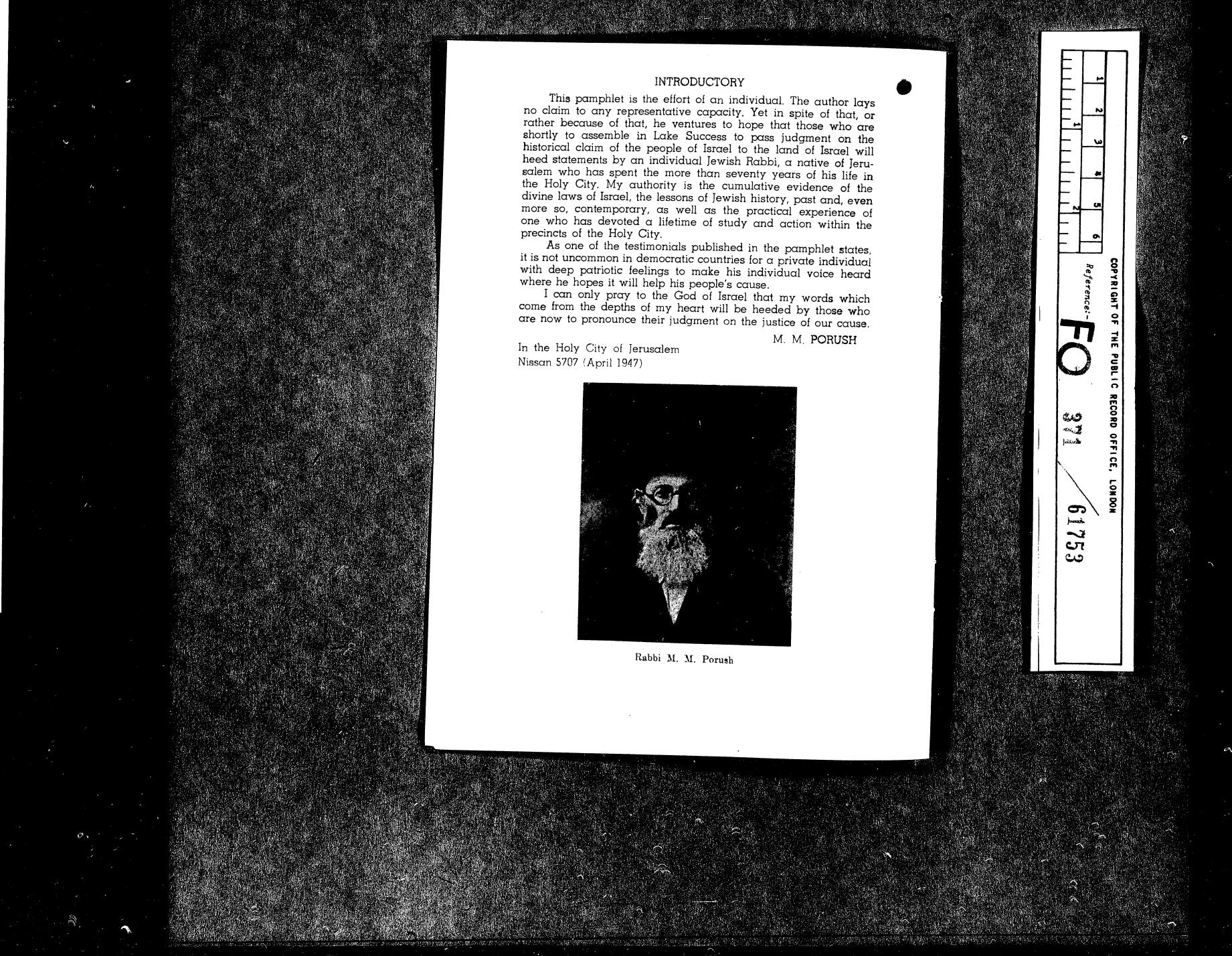
Translated from the Hebrew Original

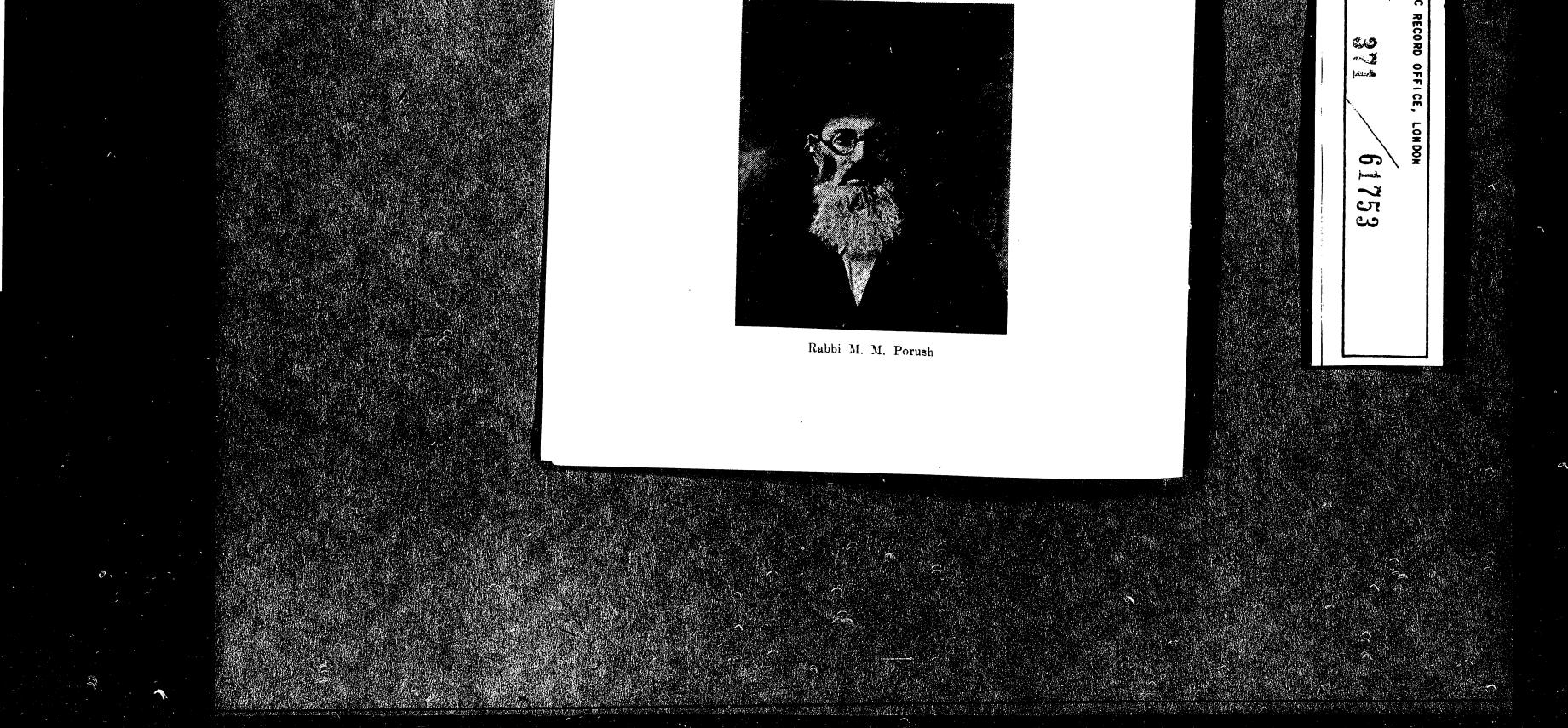
Including a statement by the late CHIEF RABBI A. I. KOOK made in London prior to the issue of the Balfour Declaration

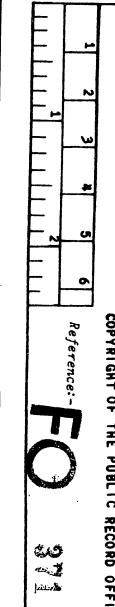
> April 1947 JERUSALEM











COPIES OF LETTERS ACKNOWLEDGING THE RECEIPT OF THE HEBREW EDITION

COLONIAL OFFICE DOWNING STREET

S. W. 1.

Dear Sir,

20th February, 1947

Mr. Creech Jones has asked me to thank you for the pamphlet you sent him and for your letter dated the 20th January, 1947. Its contents will be noted.

> Yours sincerely, (Sgd.) DOUGLAS SMITH Private Secretary

The Rabbi M. M. Porush.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, JERUSALEM

Dear Rabbi Porush

22nd January 1947.

I am directed by His Excellency to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 20th January in which you enclose your pamphlet drawing attention to the main claims of the Jews.

> (Sgd) JAMES STEWART Private Secretary

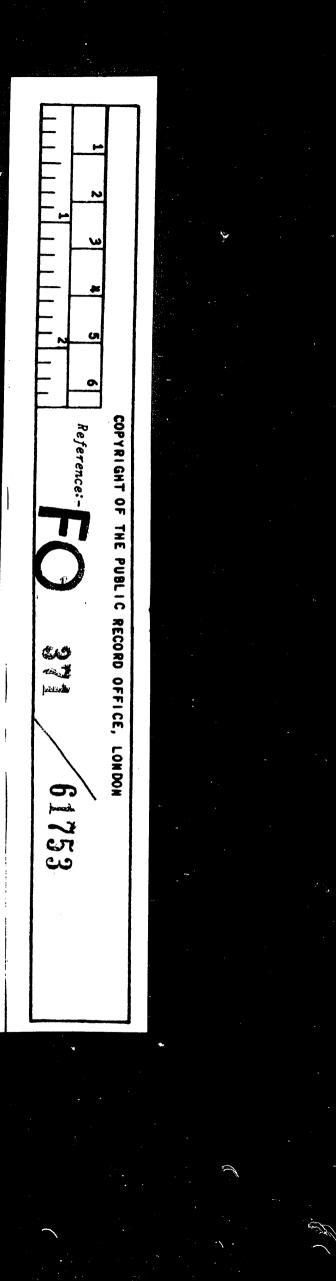
THE JEWISH AGENCY

Department for Religious Affairs

Jerusalem Shevat 5, 5707 Rabbi Menahem Mendel Porush, Jerusalem Dear Rabbi Porush,

I am directed by Rabbi J. L. Hacohen Fishman to acknowledge the receipt of your pamphlet "Our clear and decisive rights" which you were good enough to forward to him, and to convey to you Rabbi Fishman's sincere thanks for the truly valuable statements contained therein.

I remain, Sir Yours etc. (Sgd) N. BEN MENAHEM.



THE VAAD LEUMI (GENERAL COUNCIL) OF THE JEWS OF PALESTINE

> Ref. J/856 16.1.47.

Rabbi M. M. Porush, Shaare Hessed, Jerusalem.

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Dear Rabbi Porush,

I have read with great interest your pamphlet on "Our clear and decisive rights" in connection with the London Talks, and I thank you for it. I find the pamphlet a commendably concise statement of our historical rights and claims and a valuable analysis of the difference between the attitudes of Jews and Arabs to that land. I have read with special interest the last chapter which takes a definite stand against the acts of terror and the shedding of innocent blood by the dissentient organizations which profess to fight for the good of the nation but meanwhile reject the discipline of the nation as well as undermine the authority of the elected representatives of the nation who are qualified and empowered to act in the national interest on behalf of Palestine.

The Vaad Leumi has devoted three memoranda to the subject dealt with in your pamphlet. These were presented to the Anglo-American Committee of Enquiry and will be published by us in Hebrew in due course.

> Yours etc. (Sgd) I. BEN ZVI Executive, Vaad Leumi.

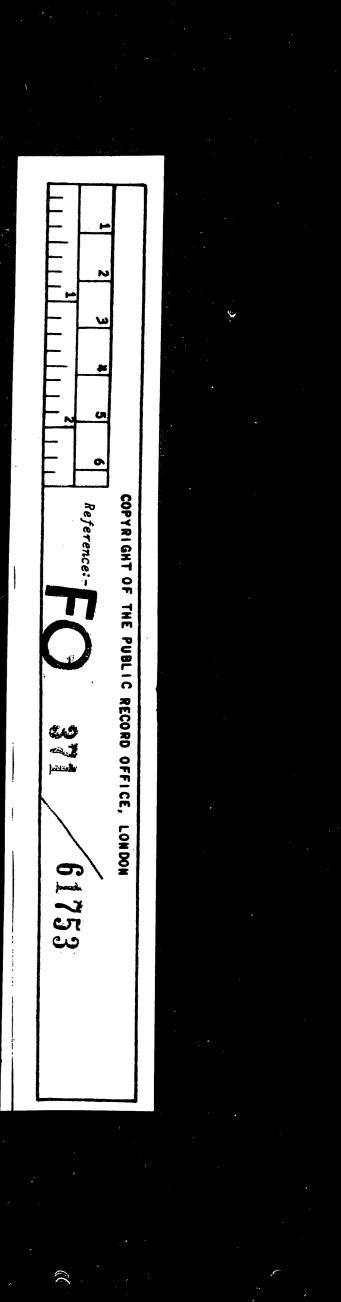
FROM RABBI MEYER BERLIN, MIZRACHI ORGANIZATION WORLD CENTRAL

April 1, 1947. Ref. 31/1267

"Rabbi Menahem Mendel Porush Jerusalem.

Dear Rabbi,

You have done well to publish your pamphlet on "Our clear and decisive rights" to claim our holy land from whomsoever has it in his power to do us good or harm in this great issue, whether it be the British Government and their representatives or the United Nations Organization. While our official claims have been and will yet be presented by our competent bodies, there



are, even in democratic countries, private individuals imbued by deep patriotic feelings, who present their claims and representations in the public interest to the Powers — That — Be

Such action does not in the least derogate from the standing of the official claimants, the elected representatives of the Zionist Organization. It merely gives vent to the anxiety of one who is genuinely anxious for the Law of God whose heart grieves at what he sees and can defend and press the legitimate national claims.

May God be with you and may your words yield the desired results.

Yours Sincerely (Sgd) MEYER BERLIN.

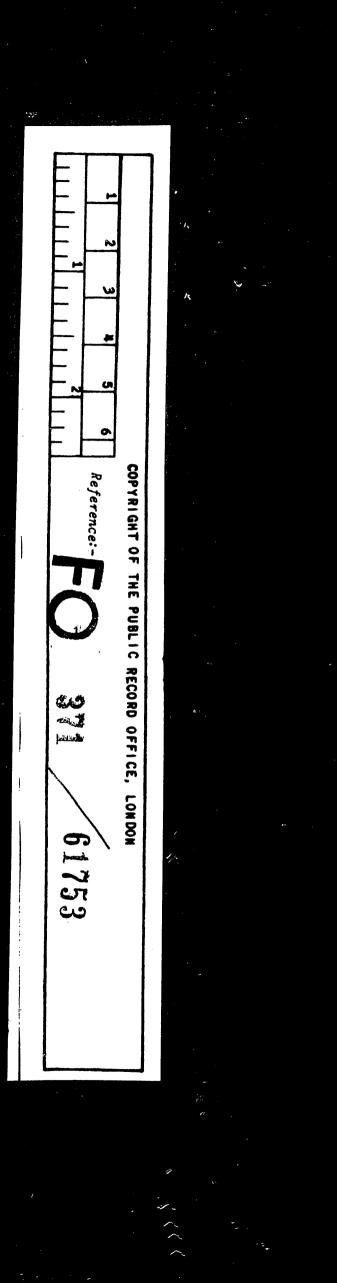
From THE ANGLICAN BISHOP. Telephone 3260

ST. GEORGE'S CLOSE, Jerusalem. 8. February 1947

My dear Rabbi,

Thank you for sending me a copy of your pamphlet. I am ashamed to say that I do not myself read Hebrew, but I have passed it on to one of my clergy who does, and I am always glad to receive anything on the problems of this country which have been written from a religious basis.

> Yours very truly, (Sgd.) Dr. W. H. STEUART Bishop in Jerusalem



Israel in the Land of Israel — Jewish life in the Diaspora — Jewish hopes for redemption.

1

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There is no country in the world in which the Jews preceded the indigenous population. Wherever the Jews migrated, they found a native population of non-Jews preceding them. Knowing that they were there on the sufferance of the native population, they submitted to all manner of restrictions and anti-Jewish decrees.

They segregated themselves and led a dual life, one life for the outside world, and one between themselves. They adapted themselves to the ways of the Gentiles among whom they lived, while leading an independent life within their own fold, something like a government within a government. They were masters of their religious, cultural and social affairs which were determined by the Rabbis and the lay leaders of their communities.

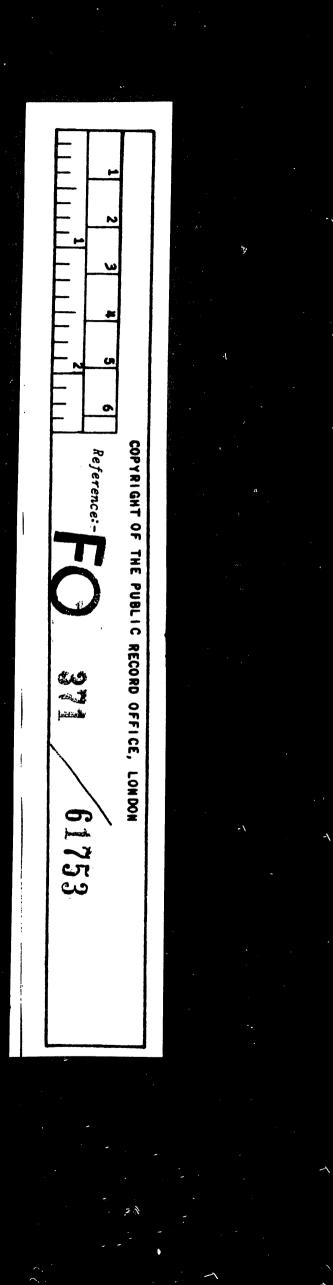
Yet for all their outward subjection to the "Galuth" (dispersion) and the decrees of the respective States, they remained free men in spirit, retained their personal dignity and their national pride in their religion, their morality and ethics, and their honourable family life, looking back with pride upon their brilliant past in their ancient homeland, and looking forward to their redemption.

Only in Palestine did the Jews precede the Arabs, for they established in the land the kingdoms of Judah and Israel, built in it their glorious Temple, and in it rose their prophets who prophesied their own future and the future of all the nations of the world.

II

Jewish settlement in Palestine has never ceased — The link between the Jews in the Diaspora and Palestine Jews — Regulations passed by Diaspora communities providing for the support of the Jews of Palestine.

At no time since the occupation of the land by the Romans did Jewish settlement cease in Palestine. The Byzantines, the Persians as well as their successors in the occupation — the Arabs, found Jews residing in Palestine. Although the centre of Jewish life continued in Babylonia, nevertheless Palestine and its Jewish population played a major and important role in the Diaspora, and there was a constant link between them, thanks to the sys-



tem of subsidies which were provided by the regulations enacted by the Tetrachs of the Babylonian communities. Palestinian Jews were regarded as the pioneers of the nation who upheld the holy Yishuv by living on the land. Delegates and emissaries from Palestine to the Diaspora and from the Diaspora to Palestine gave practical effect to that system which was maintained throughout the Diaspora, from the days of the Rabbi Nahmanides until the days of the Gaon of Vilna and the Baat Shem Tov.

III

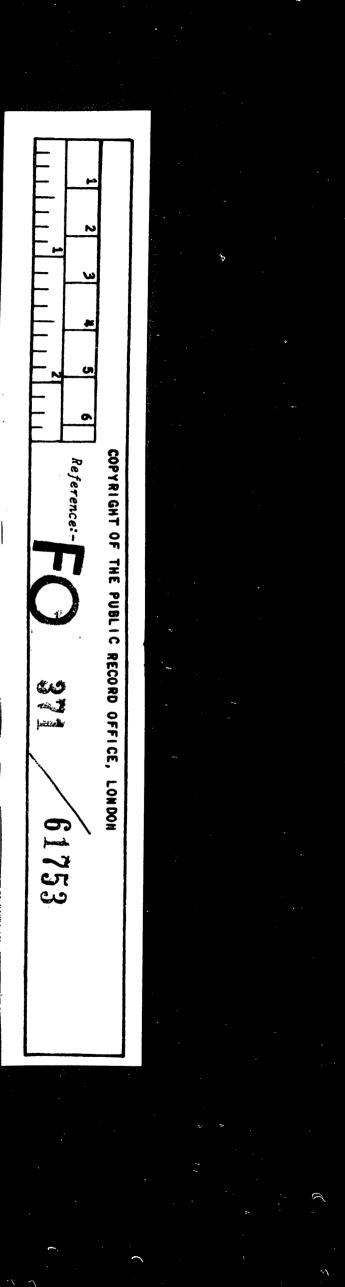
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Short periods of foreign domination in Palestine — The insignificance of the country itself to the nations of the world — Arab Rule in Palestine — The Turkish Occupation — There is no vestige of Arab governmental authority in Palestine — Attitude of Turks to Jews and Arabs — Palestine as spiritual centre to the whole Jewish people.

It is one of the great providential miracles and wonders that the country has at no time remained for long periods under the domination of a single Foreign Power, and that it was at no time regarded by the dominating Power as her own religious or national centre, and was not invaded because of its inherent significance to such Power, but solely because of its strategic significance as a passage to Egypt, which was coveted by such Powers because of its inherent strategic significance. The Arabs, too, have transferred their Caliphate to Egypt for that reason, whence they spread and expanded to the countries of North Africa, and thence to Gibraltar and Spain. Even Arab Rule did not last long, and moreover, in between the periods of Arab rule, the country was invaded by the Mongols, the Crusaders and, later, the Turks all of whom subjected and oppressed the Arabs so ruthlessly that the creative powers in literature and philosophy which they had enjoyed in the heyday of their golden period were completely exhausted, and they were deprived of any real governmental authority. All that was left to the Arabs was a few Junior government officials who served in subordiante capacities the Turkish governors appointed by the Sublime Porte in Istanbul.

On the other hand, the Turks treated the Jews with respect and tolerance. They opened the gates of their dominions to the exiles from Spain, gave official recognition to the Rabbinate, through the Chief Rabbi in the Turkish capital who was their accredited spokesman at the Sublime Porte, and attended on their behalf the most important public functions.





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The Arabs of Palestine have no specific national character — Nor any special characteristics which distinguish them from Arabs of neighbouring countries — They have never wielded governmental powers in the country — Never had any Arab Rule in it.

IV

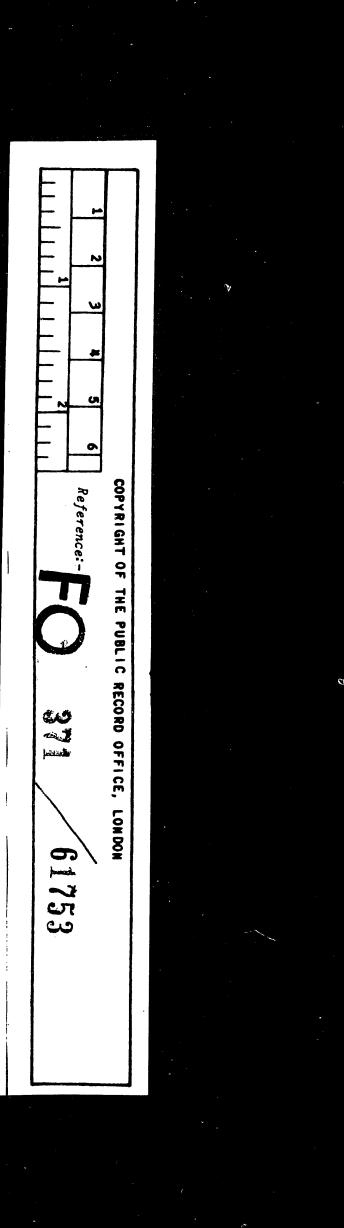
Neither under Arab Rule nor under the Turkish regime did the Arabs of Palestine possess any specific national caracteristics of their own. There was nothing to distinguish them from the Arabs of neigbouring countries, either in their mode of life or in their speech, such as those features that distinguish the Arabic speaking people, and, even more so, those of North Africa, from the rest of the Arabs in the Arab world. They have certainly never wielded alone any governmental powers, and were always regarded as a section of the Arab population of the adjacent great urban centres. Under the Turkish regime the Jerusalem Pasha, or District Governor, was subject to the authority of the Wali (Governor General) of Damascus of Beirut.

Why, then, and with what right do the Arabs of Palestine now claim special independence for themselves?

Fundamental Psychological difference in the respective attitudes of the Jews and Arabs to the country — The ambition of the heads of the families and their greed for power — The Jews do not want to oust or dominate the Arabs.

V

There is a fundamental psychological difference between the attitude of the Arabs and the attitude of the Jews to Palestine : The Arabs maintained no more than an individual link with the country; save that their leaders and heads of families who incited the Arabs against us and roused their passion and their ambitions for influential government posts, the relation to the country of the rest of the Arabs is that natural relation of a man who simply prefers his place of birth. It is a passive sort of relationship and entails feelings which can easily be forgone or suppressed, for we do find people leaving their homelands and migrating to other countries. Such people do not necessarily feel themselves persecutd or exiled, if they remove to live among people professing their own religion, and speaking their own speech. But actually, it is far from the intention of the Jews to oust them from their places, or to dominate them. It is only their leading families and their religious leaders who rouse the religious passions of



the mob, and incite them by frightening them with alleged threats to their Holy Places and with the alleged danger of Jewish domination over them. 121

VI

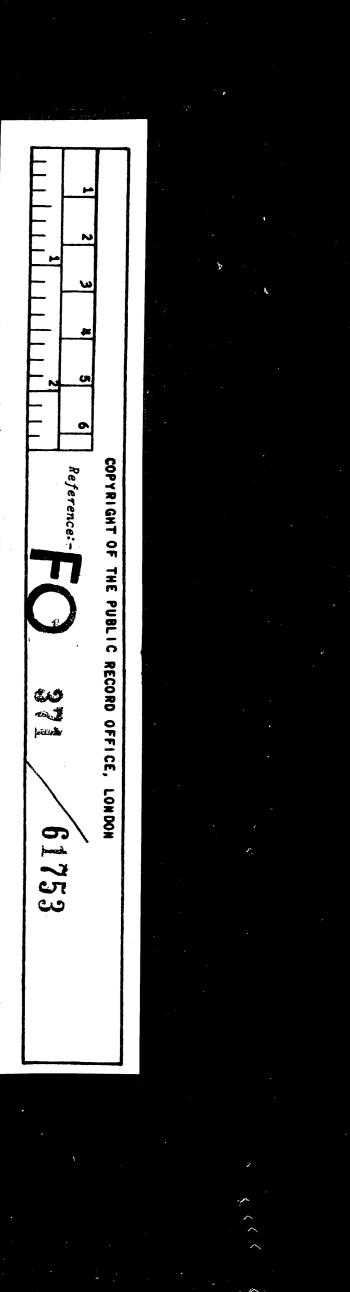
The land is linked with the Jews — The Positive and direct link — The disinterested love — Nationl consciousness — The legacy of the faith — Not a local question — A question of the survival of the people of Israel

Not so is the link of the Jews with Palestine. It is not that they are linked with the land, but the land is linked with their souls. Every one of the Jews dispered throughout the world, if his soul has not been infected by the virus of assimilation, and if he still retains a glimmer of the faith and hope for the return to Zion, which has inspired Jews for generations past, will maintain a positive and direct link with the country either from a religious instinct or from a sense of national hope. That is a direct, positive link, a disinterested, platonic love, an abstract sensitiveness which prevails subconsciously. Even the national, secular consciousness which was fostered by those who proclaim themselves non-religious is in essence a product of the legacy of faith of generations, the faith in the revival of Israel and in their return to their ancient homeland. Our claim that the whole of Palestine be a Jewish state is not a negative one in the sense that others should not dominate us, neither is it a purely local question, but is in essence a question of the very suvival of the Jewish people in the world.

VII

Why have the Jews survived in the Diaspora — The domination of religion over the state — The power of religion and the Thorah in Jewish life — Separation of state from religion — National consciousness among nations — Jewish national revival — The love of the Jews for their language and country — Political Zionism — Theodor Herzl — The World War I — The Balfour Declaration.

So long as the states of the world were based on foundations of religion which dominated the state, and influenced international affairs and complications, so long as the ambition to expand and conquer fed on religion passion, and fon the zeal of the expanding power either to impose their faith on others or to defend



their religion, the Jews could survive in the countries of their dispersion. They have thus survived for two thousand years because they felt that their own faith and religion were as powerful as a Great Power, even without any Army or Fleet. Theirs was a spiritual strength which fed on their religion in which they found a source of inspiration, of comfort and joy. Their faith, the Torah, and its religious commands were one, and these have cemented and linked all the Jews into one nation even though they were scattered and dispersed in all parts of the world.

But when a separation was effected between the State and the Church, and the direction of the State and the Administration came to be based upon national foundations, the foundations of religion among Jews, too, became weakened. Some of them found satisfaction in the semblance of emancipation which was granted to them, and professed to adopt alien nationalism. They begun to strive after reforms in Jewish religion, to emulate the ways of their environment, to the point of abandonig their religion, and assimilated themselves into the people among whom they lived.

It was then that the national consciousness was roused among Jews. At first it took the form of explaining the glories of Judaism to the outside world in a large spate of literary and scientific works on Judaism and Jewish history. This gave place to a real national revival with its attendant cultivation of the Hebrew language and literature. These initial processes led to the movement of "Hibbat Zion", (Love of Zion), and the idea of Palestine colonization. Subsequently Theodor Herzl created political Zionism, and founded the Zionist movement, which were designed to demand from the nations of the world the national redemption of our people and our right to our country, by public international law, so that it may become the Jewish State.

The first World War has wrought havoc among East European Jewry. Many communities were destroyed, and Jews had to migrate. There were grave Anti-Jewish outbreaks which caused loss of Jewish life and property. The Palestine Yishuv, too, underwent serious trials. Famine and disease combined with persecurities at the hands of the Turkish regime which viewed the Yishuv with disfavour, because of their suspicion that it sided with the Allies, then the enemy of Turkey, and many leading Jews who were suspected by that regime were deported from the country.

When the war came to an end, as British troops stood at the gates of Palestine, the Balfour Declaration was issued. It brought about a great wave of jubilation and joy among the Jews of Palestine and the Diaspora. Their belief was strengthened that the trials they underwent during the war heralded the end of Jewish suffering and the dawn of their redemption, when their

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Cancient homeland would be restored to them, the land in which their national spirit first awakened, and that the Jews would thus return to the sources of their holy Thorah and faith, as in ancient times.

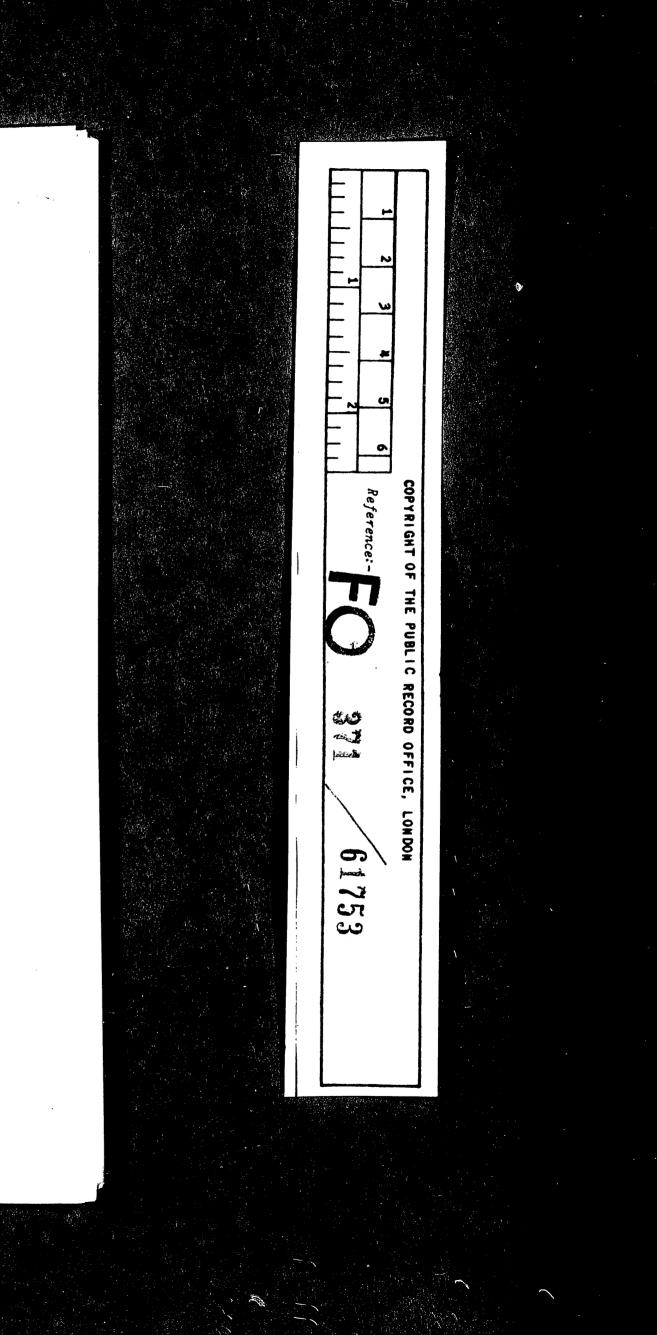
VIII

Arab-Anti-Turkish rebellion—Britain's promise to liberate the Arabs — Attitude of Arabs to Balfour Declaration — Peace Conferences — Allocation of Mandates — Division of Arab territories — Britain's undertaking to help towards the realisation of the National Home.

The Arabs of Palestine who have always treated their Jewish neighbours with respect and friendship, rose in rebellion against the Turkish regime, as did the Arabs of neighbouirng countries who were bribed by the spies of the Allied Governments and were promised liberation from Turkish rule. They thus helped the Allied armies, more or less, towards the achievement of their triumph. At that time they did not protest against the Balfour Declaration. Even the Government of adjacent Egypt evinced no opposition to the Jews. Certainly, the Wahhabi desert tribes carried no weight at the time, and no one recognized them.

When the Peace Conference was convened at the end of the war, Jewish representatives appeared before that Conference, and made representations on behalf of the Jewish people for the recognition of our right to Palestine, and for the grant of an equality of rights to Jews in the Diaspora.

When the Mandate was conferred at San Remo on behalf of the League of Nations, when the liberation of the Arabs was given public international sanction, and Arab territoreies were given under two different mandates, to two different Mandatories, the nations of the World there assembled also gave their consent to the Balfour Declaration which provided for the establishment in Palestine of a Jewish National Home, under British mandatory supervision. Thereunder Great Britain was to have helped Jews to develop the country and advance it by Jewish immigration, until the country would be capable to achieve its independence. It was the spirit of the Balfour Declaration which was given on the basis of political Zionism to move the Mandatory to recognize the Jewish Agency, and the Zionist Organization, as the body which would cooperate with the Mandatory in all matters pertaining to the establishment of the Jewish National Home, and there was no doubt that the ultimate aim was that Palestine would be a Jewish State.



Fundamental rule in law — He who begins the quarrel — We and the English — Friendly relations — Hopes pinned in Balfour Declaration — The Disappointment — Evasion — Had Britain willed it — Strong attitude — She raised the Arab problem — Appeasement of the Arabs — Curtailment of Jewish rights.

It is a fundamental rule in the laws of all nations that where two persons quarrel, and one strikes the other, they are brought before the law, and it is for the Judge to determine which of the two began the quarrel, and it is he who is adjudged the guilty party, and the other is acquitted.

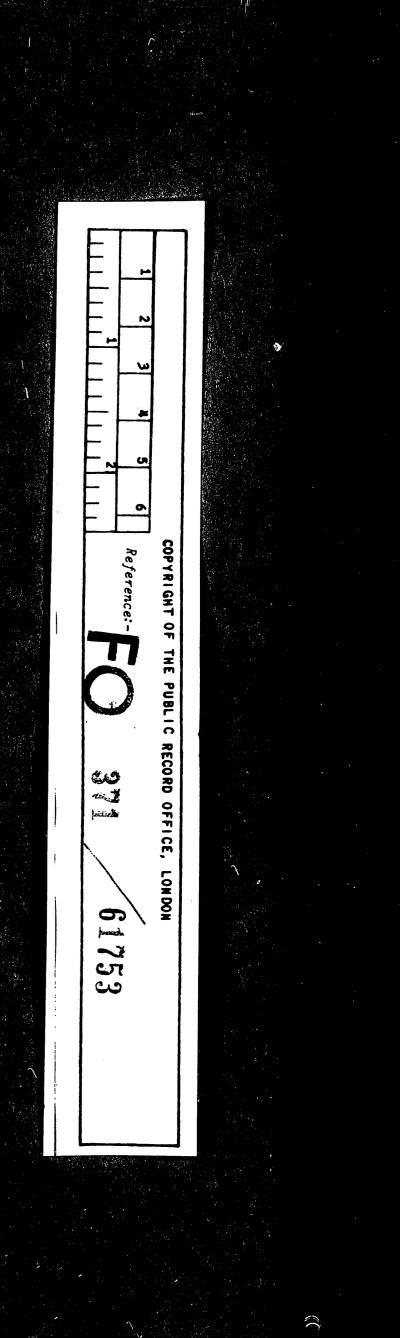
We and the English are at present in the relationship of two litigants. Is it necessary to go into a long examination in order to establish which of us two begun the guarrel?

The Jews have always cherished a greater friendship for the English nation than for any other nation, and regarded them as protectors of the Jews. When Great Britain issued the Balfour Declaration we thought that the hopes we had pinned in England had been realised.

But our hopes have been disappointed, and a great disillusion has set in instead of the confidence we had in the English nation who really deserved to be the providential agents and the saviours of the Jewish people.

Before very long, since the Mandate was conferred on Great Britain, before we had time to revive our spirits and to recover from the great catastrophe which came over the heads of European Jewry, before we managed to consolidate our position in the country, we immediately felt that Great Britain was evading the commitments she solemnly undertook before all the nations of the world.

Had the Government really wished to implement their pledge to help the Jews establish their National Home, had they adopted a strong and unhesitating attitude, no Arab problem would have been created, seeing that if the Arabs had realised that there is no room for any appeal and for any claims and demands, they would have willingly acquiesced in the great achievements won by the Arab world generally and by the Arabs of Palestine in particular who have been liberated from the oppressive Turkish regime which subjected them to heavy taxation and the trials of military service without giving them any help towards their development. In that event the Arabs would have enjoyed, on an equal footing, the benefits of the general development of the country, in the uplift of their economic standards as well as in the enhancement of their national dignity, while their



brethren established states of their own, complete with Kings and Presidents who, in any case, would maintain close cultural and national contacts with the Arabs of Palestine.

But the Government were of a different opinion. They always professed anxiety for the rights of the Arabs, lest they be violated, and have thus considerably aggravated the Arab problem. They have always sought ways to appease the Arabs at the expense of Jewish rights.

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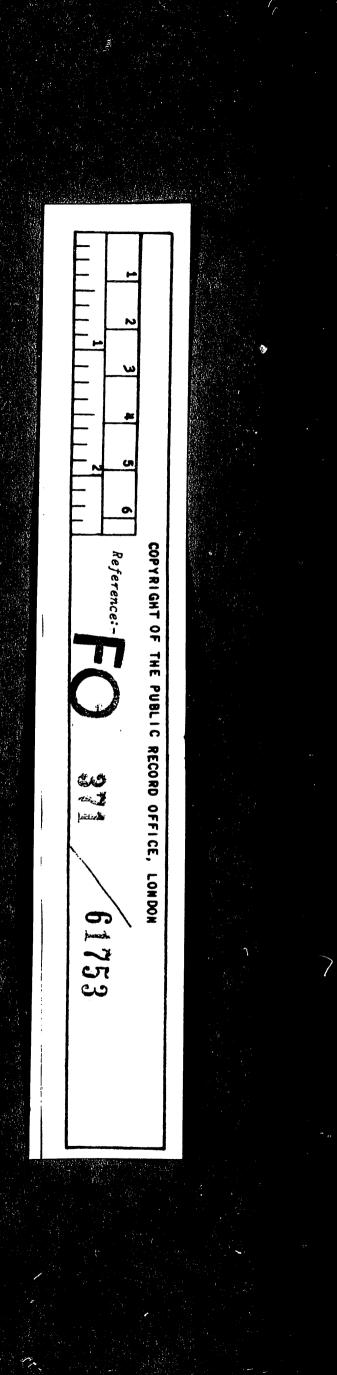
Government officials — Riots and murder — The detachment of Transjordan — Renewal of riots — A Commission of Enquiry — The partition proposal — Stabbing Jewish hearts — A small part — The respective values of a Jewish State and a Jewish National Home — After the destruction of the Temple — No denial of rights — A viable part of the country — Rejection of proposal — Its revival

Government officials begun to frown upon the Jews, and to smile to the Arabs. In all Government departments Arabs were given more and much higher posts than the Jews. The Government encouraged them until they dared break out in a wave of riots and murder. To appease them, the Government tore away Transjordan from Palestine, and a new Government was established there, without giving the Jews the right even to live there as citizens, and the Transjordan frontier is closed to the Jews. Before very long, that country attained its independence, and its ruler was proclaimed King who now turns westwards.

Riots were renewed with greater ruthlessness, and the blood of the innocent and the holy was shed on the soil of the Holy Land. Although the Jews evinced self-restraint and sought consolation in the continuance of the work of the upbuilding and expansion of the Yishuv, a Commission of Enquiry was sent to the country, as though there was anything to enquire as to who the rioters were or who begun the riots. Once again the result was the appeasement of the Arabs and the violation of Jewish rights. The Commission put forward a humiliating Partition proposal, with a very tiny share of the country allotted to the Jews.

Even the very partition itself, the partition of the country even within its natural borders, and with its full sanctity, is a blow that stabs the hearts of the Jews; for to the Jews the country is no mere property which two contestants dispute, and as to which a compromise is possible.

Nor is the question of Palestine to the Jews merely a question of finding a refuge to save the refugees, but it is the question





of the very existence and survival of the Jews, the question of the restoration to them of their dignity, of their homeland of which they were robbed. The Jews cannot agree to part of the country which is now under mandatory administration only, being handed absolutely to another government and regime, and to their being forever deprived of their right to the country.

This is all the more true in view of the fact that the tiny share of the country which the Commission were pleased to offer to the Jews has hardly enough substance to become for them a state or a National Home. Particularly so, now after the destruction of European Jewry, when many scores of thousands of stateless Jews are interned in Concentration Camps, and there is no place for them save in our country to which their eyes are turned. In face of such a situation no part of the country which is fit for Jewish settlement may be taken away from them. Both the Jews and the Arabs have rejected the Partition Proposal which thus remains buried in the archives of the Colonial Office. But there are sometimes Counsellors who revive it.

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XI

Propitious occasion for riots — Wicked regime — Weakness of the British Government — A form of Rebellion — Jewish self-restraint — The oppressive situation — Government powerless to restore order — The White Paper — Distortion of the Balfour Declaration — The Jews have rejected the White Paper — The Permanent Mandates Commission have condemned it — Outbreak of the war — Blitzkrieg — Invasion of Europe — Hitler has visited his wrath upon the Jews — The open miracles — Near the gates of our country — The beginning of his collapse — The end of the wicked.

The Arabs found a most suitable occasion for riots when the wicked regime came to power in Germany and sought to subject and oppress the whole world under their feet. Hitler proclaimed his first war against the Jews, and the Arabs realised the weakness of the British Government who had at first cringed to him. They then begun terrible riots until these assumed the form of an open rebellion. The Jews who were in a state of despair, sensing the evil which was to come upon their heads, evinced real self-restraint by relying on the power of the Government to suppress the rebellion which was then intended against the Government, too.

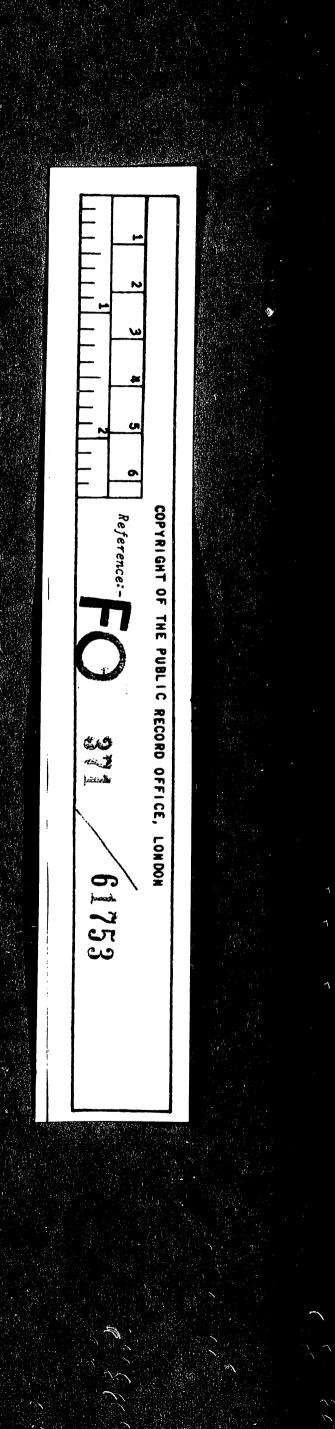
But the British Government professed to give the impression that it was powerless to suppress the Arab rebellion, and in order f to appease them, issued the White Paper which blackened and distorted the Balfour Declaration. Not only the spirit of it was taken away, but indeed little was left of the body of the Declaration itself. The Jews rejected the White Paper, by protesting and demonstrating against it, white the Mandates Commission, too, condemned it, and expressed their view that it was contrary to the Balfour Declaration and to the pledges given by the Mandatory to the Jewish people.

Meanwhile the war with all its horrors broke out and the Satanic enemy invaded Europe in a Blitzkrieg, and wherever he marched, he destroyed and ruined mercilessly everything he found. He poured all his wrath upon the Jews, whom he put to forced labour, ruined their property, and begun to carry out his devilish designs for the complete and absolute extermination of the Jewish people as a people. Through Italy in which his fellow criminal ruled as a dictator, his armies marched to North Africa, and reached close to the gates of our coutry. Here an open miracle occurred when at Alamein his defeat and retreat begun. The Allied Armies marched from victory to victory until they arrived at the gates of Berlin. The end of these two criminals was like the end of all the wicked who attempted to exterminate the people of Israel, for their misdeeds were avenged on them.

XII

The full hope — Jewish suffering — The Yishuv's share in the war effort — The enlistment of boys and girls — Going back on their treacherous designs — A new world order — A permanent peace — Peace with the Jews — There can be no peace without their homeland — The Bevin Declaration — The shocking surprise — A glimmer of hope — The cooperation of the United States Government — A Committee of Enquiry — Its visit at the concentration camps — Its tour through the country — The evidence before the Committee — Our hopes were disappointed — We were comforted with its recommendation for the immigration of the hundred thousand and with the refugee ships.

We had hoped and had been confident that after the disaster that befell the Jewish people who lost six millions of its sons, killed, asphyxiated and buried alive, and after the Yishuv's great contribution to the war effort, when scores of thousands of its boys and girls abandoned their normal work of upbuilding and settlement and volunteered for active service at the front, the Mandatory would not revert to its treason, and the Allies, too,



when they meet to lay down a new world order, and the terms of a permanent peace for all nations, would also remember the Jewish people benevolently, and would realise that they could no longer survive on the soil which was soaked with the blood of millions of their brethren, and that there can be no permanent peace in the world without peace with the Jews, the people of peace, and the Jews will enjoy no real peace without their ancient homeland.

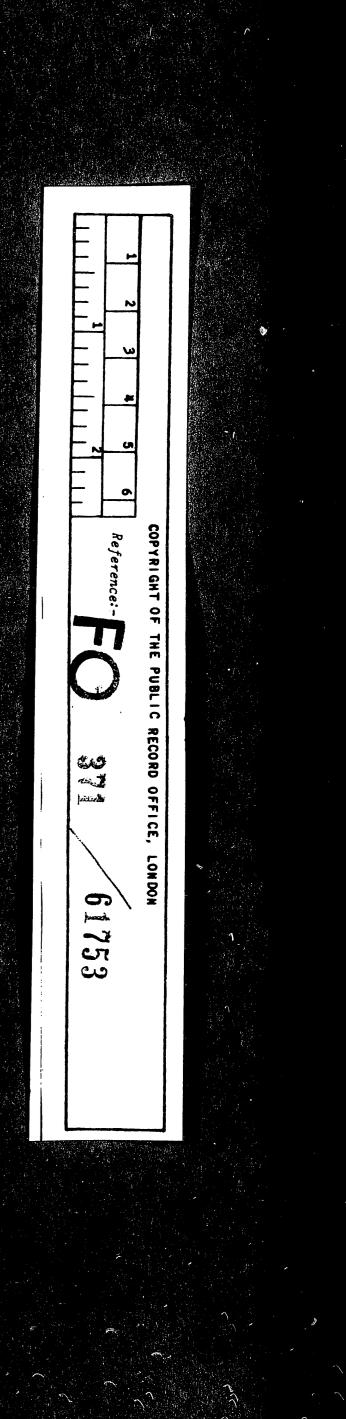
But here came to us as a shocking surprise the disgraceful statement of Mr. Bevin, the Foreign Secretary of the British Labour Government, of the same party that had formerly proclaimed its intention to implement the Balfour Declaration and has now abandoned such intention.

In that statement which has shocked the Jewish Yishuv and the whole Jewish people, as well as all our true friends all over the world, we found some little comfort in that the Mandatory has sought to associate the Government of the United States in the solution of the Palestine problem, for that government also re-affirmed the Balfour Declaration after the last war when the United States took an active part in the defeat of Germany and Turkey, the enemies of the then Allies.

A joint Anglo-American Committee was appointed which heard evidence from all parties. The Committee visited the D.P. camps in Europe and saw the broken remnants of our people; they visited the Concentration Camps in which are still interned the few surviving remnants of our brethren who have lost all their familes. They toured the country itself, visited its unsettled areas and saw with their own eyes the great work of upbuilding and reconstruction which the Jews have accomplished by the sweat of their brows; they have heard testimonials of leading personalities of all communities, as well as of Government officials.

Even though we were disappointed in this hope that we had pinned in the Committee of Enquiry, we were comforted at least by their recommendation to rescue at once a hundred thousand refugees and admit them into the country, according to President Truman's request.

Another reason for our brave self restraint after the terrible statement of Mr. Bevin, was because, at all events, we succeeded in bringing into this country some heroic refugees who managed to escape from their terrible life in the Diaspora by sailing in poor and unseaworthy little boats, in dangerous conditions, and have at any rate managed to bring them into the country of their hopes, even though they were chained before being released.



The height of injustice — Committee decided on Immigration of the Hundred Thousand — Hunting refugee ships — Cyprus — Consternation and shock — At the end of our tether in self-restraint — The Government makes us accept what it offers — Rising and bracing ourselves — No common language — We cannot understand the Gentiles — They must also understand us — A new language — New settlements — A new orientation in our policy — Strong and open attitude.

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The Mandatory overreached itself by adopting a doubly prejudical policy against us. On the one hand, it rejected with a bad heart the decision of the Committee of Enquiry to admit a hundred thousand refugees into Palestine, and on the other hand it mobilised units of its own fleet to hunt down the ships carrying refugees who were privileged to see from afar the hills of Judaea, placed them on its own destroyers and carried them to an isolated island, there to be interned once again in Concentration Camps.

These activities of the Government shocked the Yishuv to a point where they could no longer maintain their complacence and self-restraint. There was exposed before the eyes of the Yishuv the malcious design of the Government to break our morale and to trap us in a trap of despair, so that in that state we should be trampled by them and be made to accept anything that the Government would graciously be pleased to offer us.

But all that resulted in the very contrary effect: The Yishuv drew increased courage from its calamities, and rose in almost open rebellion, at any rate in their way of thinking. They came to realise that there is no longer any common language between them and the English, and that they have no longer anything to learn from the Gentiles. It was time, they thought, the Gentiles endeavoured to understand us and to harken to the voice of Jacob.

The Hebrew Press, too, adopted a new and clearer tone. Not mere complaints and criticisms in mild language, but strongly worded articles lifted the veil from the Government's malicious designs and injected a new spirit and courage into the hearts of the people so that they may not fall into the trough of despair, and may continue ther constructive effort in building and industry. New agricultural settlements were established in waste areas, and brave young man and women pitched their tents on such God-forsaken areas, and begun working the soil.

A throrough and fundamental re-orientation has also set in the attitude of our leaders who have abandoned the old diplomatic maneuvres of cringing and cowtowing, and have taken to a firm and open stand.

130

XIV

The obstacles in our way — The irresponsible dissentient groups — Sabotage and murder — The Yishuv protests and condemns — There is no illegality against the illegal White Paper — We admire only the heroism of the spirit — The voice of Jacob Rather than the hands of Esau — Terror merely provokes Government to shed our blood and destroy our property — Soldiers running wild in riots against Jews — Sabotage and destruction, loss of our life — The desecration of the stronghold of our honour — And the honour of our leaders — Dear brethren, stop your misdeeds — Obey the advice of our teachers and leaders — Repent!

To our pain and shame the obstacles in the way of the Yishuv which most disturb their peace of mind, come from within our fold. Irresponsible dissentients who have been provoked by the discreditable White Paper Policy of the Government to a point of insane irresponsibility, have taken to acts of terror, sabotage and the shedding of innocent blood. All the balanced members of the Yishuv strongly condemn their activities. We do not consider illegal any action that they take against the illegal White Paper. We could associate ourselves with most of their statements and manifestoes in which they expose all the intrigues which are hidden from us and all that is being stage managed behind our backs. We would have admired their courage and bravery, a new phenomenon in Israel's youth, had they been heroes of the spirit, had their voices been the voices of Jacob rather than the hands of Esau. With their own hands they frustrate their supposedly good intentions. They cause more harm to us, to whom they purport to do good, than to those whom they puroport to harm. If Government have imperialistic and strategic designs, the casualties they suffer are obviously insignificant for the achievement of such designs. Terror is in reality a means of provocation in the hands of Government to justify their anti-Jewish activities, to place our life and property at the mercy of riotous soldiers who ruthlessly destroy the fruits of the toil of many years.

Dear sons, You must remember that you have inflicted upon us many unnecessary casualties, the loss of innocent blood. Many families have thus lost their breadwinners and have become orphaned. Think of the many innocent people who have been dragged into internment and detention camps!

The hands of the soldiers have defiled the stronhold of our honour, and have shamefully molested our leaders. Who knows, but that even worse consequences are in store for us, when the Government proceeds to implement all its mischievous designs against us.



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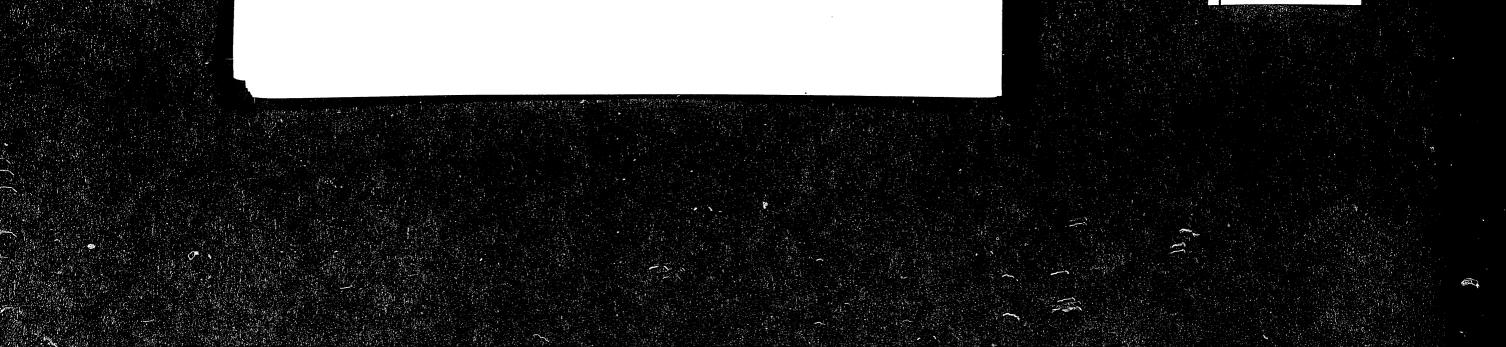
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Dear sons and brothers! Stop your misdeeds! Why should you thus waste your energies? Have pity on those of your comrades who have fallen in vain, young men and women who could live and create for our people and country and who could give us many more generations of constructive people. The energy and the strength which you squander in vain could be put to constructive use, for the expansion of our pubuilding work. Follow the advice of our teachers, Rabbis and leaders, and return from your bad ways. COPYRI

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XV

Aarb States begin to meddle in Palestine affairs — British Government concludes treaties with them — Territorial promises to them — States being rewarded for concessions obtained from them — Arab League — No party to the dispute — Congress resolution — Not to participate in London Talks under present conditions — Practical plan — Struggle without plan — Theodor Herzl A vision — Ultimate goal — Jewish State.

Although we have long known that the Arab states and rulers have taken to meddling in the Palestine problem, ever though they had not at first evinced no opposition, we also knew that the British Government signed treaties and covenants with those states, when they achieved their independence. There is no doubt that such treaties included territorial pledges as well as political concessions to the Arabs at the expense of the Jews in consideration of the strategic and economic bases that the British received from them. The Arab League was thus created as a strong force which must be reckoned with in any largescale settlement.

We could never have believed that that League would come in as a real party to the dispute, and that the Jews would be required by the British Government to sit with these people at a Round Table Conference to discuss the Palestine problem, solely because Great Britain had concluded certain covenants with them, while the covenant she had concluded with the Jews and the pledges she gave them have long been broken.

The 22nd Zionist Congress therefore rightly resolved that under present conditions and on the basis of the plans and proposals which themselves are based on the White Paper, the Jews could not attend the London Conference.

In conclusion, a word must be said to those critics among us who criticise the resolutions of the Zionist Congress on the ground that they produced no practical plan which we could properly submit to His Majesty's Government.





Gentlemen! The safest plan is to continue our struggle without a practical plan. Even when Herzl appeared on the international scene, he had no practical plan, but a plan of a vision whose goal was the establishment of the Jewish State.

STATEMENT MADE BY THE LATE CHIEF RABBI KOOK

(This statement was made by the late Chief Rabbi in London, prior to the issue of the Balfour Decleration)

We protest openly against all those who tear up the Jewish soul and seek to disintegrate the marvellous unity of Jews and Judaism. We only recognize integral Judaism. There is bitter irony in all this debate on the issue of whether it is our national or our religions heritage that has sustained us. That harmonious unity in the saying: "Thou art one. Thine name is one and who is one people in the earth like thine people Israel?" is indivisible, and will never be disintegrated.

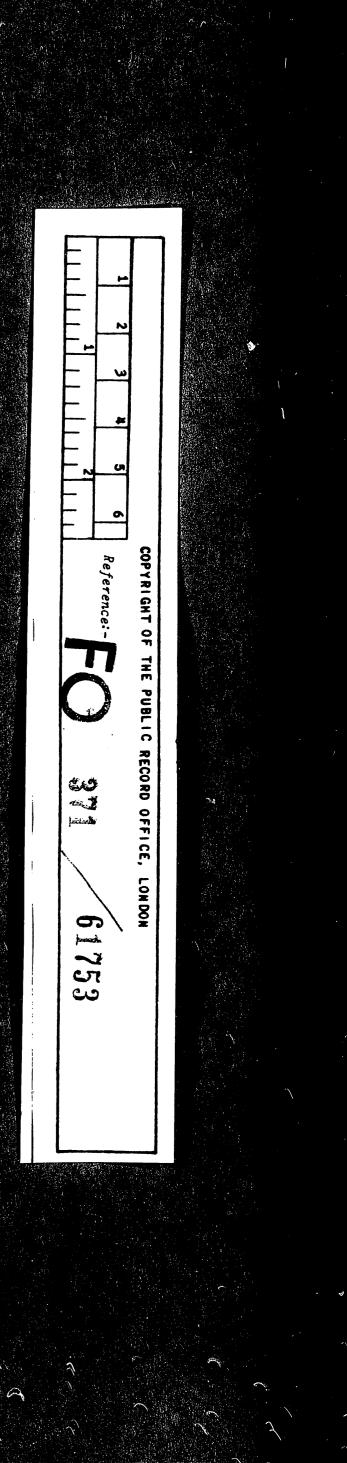
It is by virtue of the sacred force of the wholeness of Judaism that we protest against the traitors and calumniators of all sorts. By virtue of the spiritual and physical wholeness of our nation, we press our complete claims on all our brethren as well as on civilised humanity.

We demand back the whole of that of which we have been robbed. The blatant injustice must be completely and wholly redeemed. Our dear, holy land, the land full of glory and wonders, our civil and national rights in all countries must be restored to us completely, without compromise or flattery.

The time has come for all those who themselves or whose ancestors have destroyed or helped in destroying our nation and country to repent from their terrible misdeeds, and by way of mending the grave injustice they caused us, they will be bound to make available to us, as early as possible, all the facilities which would enable us to rebuild the House of Jacob which has been in ruins, and fully to restore our erstwhile glories.

It is a matter for profound consternation, therefore, that in this wonderful hour, when the hand of God so miraculously manifests itself in the history of the world and of our own people, there should be found persons of narrow, ungenerous minds and bad hearts who should have the impertinence to derogate from the great original wholeness of Judaism, and belittle it at a time when the awareness of such wholeness is so essential for our historical status.

It is our duty to explain to the whole of humanity, which is now struggling for its survival, the extent of its obligations to



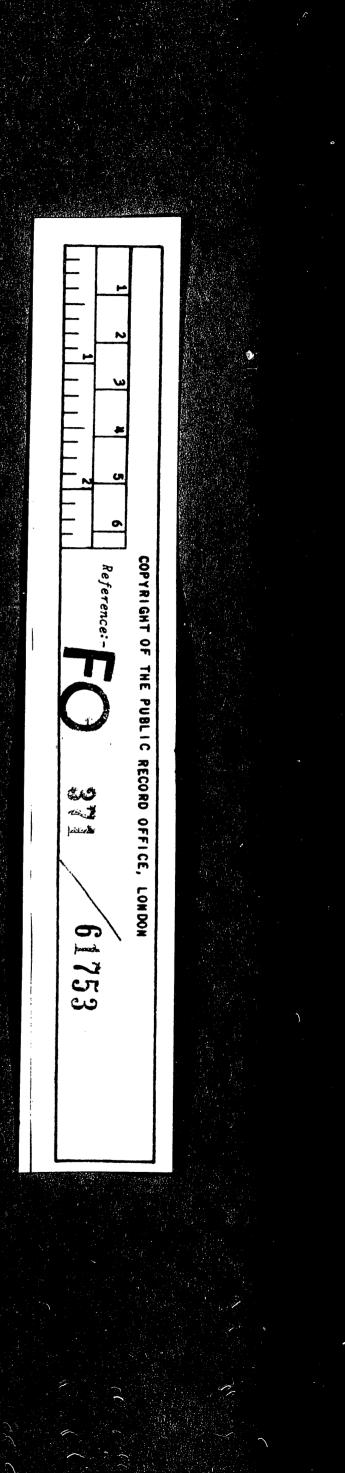
us. We have given a great deal to humanity, we have reinvigorated human morality, and some of our spiritual heritage has found its way into the essence of every civilised religion. We have done and are still doing much for the rescue of humanity from servile and dark idolatry. Our wonderful, divine history is now and will forever remain the basis of the purest human spirit. 133

The nations have indeed rewarded us for our contribution in a strange way. By robbing us of our land, expelling us from our country, burning and destroying our Temple, by massacring us cruelly, and with the flames of the Auto-Da-Fe, with the humiliating yellow bands, with the cries "Hep-Hep", on the streets, by driving nails into our minds, by all manner of false libels — All this was their reward for drawing all their strength from our sacred source of life...

Now that we almost reached the end of the war, when the terrible wickedness of nations has destroyed all that is good and peaceful, when the earth is vibrating from the weight of its sins, when national ideas as well as Thrones are tottering, when humanity hopes to be redeemed forever by the blood which was shed in this ghastly war, when the cruel pains which were caused to humanity have kindled a holy spark in the hearts, and all hope against hope that the post-war period will bring in its wake a better and more beautiful life than the pre-war life, a life of justice and decency which will be worth the tremendous sacrifices that were brought for its sake during the war, is it not our great and holy duty at this wonderful and auspicious hour, to proclaim to the whole of humanity, particularly to the belligerent civilised nations that if the greatest injustice of all time continues to remain on their conscience, and they do not atone for the crimes of murder and robbery which they have perpetrated upon us, they would bring upon themselves even greater misery than that which they bring upon us?

For in that event they would be endangering the very world order of justice which they profess to bring about and which they hope would emerge from the present blood bath. They would be rendering the present bloodshed a truly brutal, barbaric and ineffective butchery. Our own outcry which is rising to heaven is bound to render nugatory all those idealistic aspiraitons, and to bring about the worst possible upheavals in their social life.

On the other hand, should the present war, along with all the other good that it will bring in the international order, also result in our national restoration, should the nations of the world help us reestablish ourselves in our own home, return to us our country and help us set up our government therein, so that we may there revive in peace our own original and ancient way of



life, spiritual as well secular, then an eternal stain will be removed from society. When the voice of Jacob in its truly divine tones is once again heard in the international choir, then the world will recognize a true and righteous life. Only in that way may the terrible calamities of this war be said to have produced results which would bring satisfaction to humanity.

For our part we can only accept that anticipated happiness whole, in the completeness of our original soul, which cannot be divided into national and religious watertight compartments. The ancient and glorious heritage of Israel which has withstood like a rock the vicissitudes of time is far more sublime than all these compartments.

The narrow — mindedness of these who want to split the wholeness of our brilliant life is an act of treason not only to the Jews but to all humanity.

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But we still cherish the hope that the sacred justice of our case will be recognized by all, Jews and non-Jews alike, and that the futile dreams of those who seek to divide and split us will vanish. We shall press our complete claim with all the force at our command and our voice will be heard in all quarters to the everlasting glory and happiness of all mankind and to our own divine delight and happiness, to the glory of our spirit which will be a beacon of light to all nations and a source of spiritual regeneration to all corners of the world.

Made in London in 1916.



EXTRACTS FROM MY WRITTEN TESTIMONY SUBMITTED TO THE COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY.

Addressing the Committee, the author stated inter alia: ...You must carefully weigh all the arguments that will be adduced before you, and examine the psychological background thereto, and see whether they emanate from the mere desire to drive a hard bargain and derive the greatest possible profit from your examination, or whether they come from the depths of the pained soul of those whose very survival is at stake in your enquiry.

Again, where the testimony comes from quarters unconnected with either of the two peoples closely concerned in the enquiry, you must also examine whether such testimony is truly important or draws on a bias of love or hatret to either of the parties. It is



unfortunately true that while there is no such thing as blind love in international affairs, there is very much blind hatred abroad, and those who are called upon to pronounce their judgment on this issue must examine their own consciences and see whether they themselves are free of such bias...

Addressing the Arabs, the author stated inter alia:

...You Arabs, the nation of Believers! Do you not see that it was the will of Providence, the God of Israel and of the whole world, the Maker of all history, that at the very time when British victory brought about your liberation from the Turkish yoke, that same victorious Government should also have given the Balfour Declaration which promised to restore to the Jews their ancient homeland as the Jewish National Home?

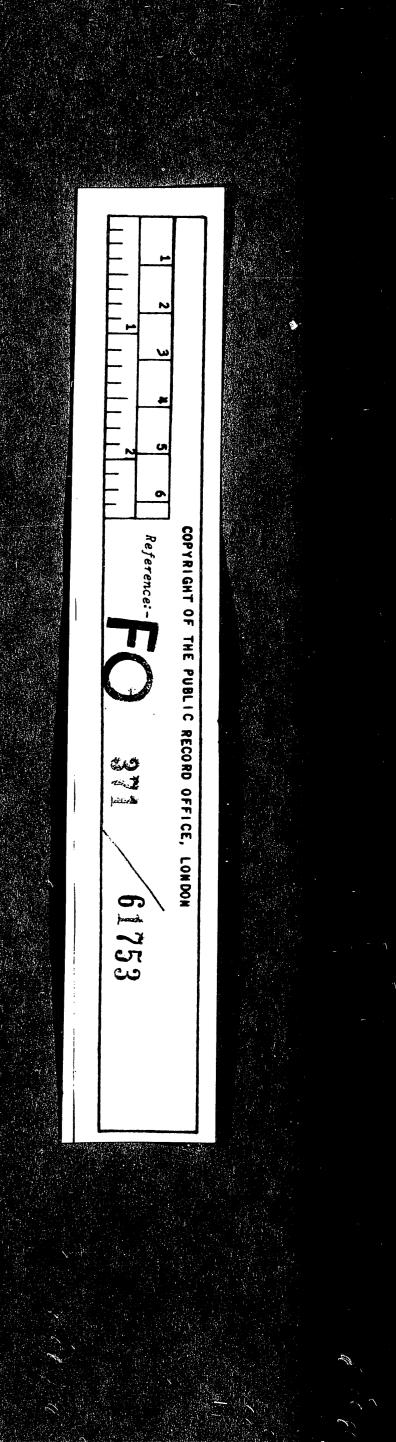
In less than half a century you were privileged to throw off the yoke of the Turks, to achieve independence and establish goverments of your own which have been admitted into the community of nations that is now creating a new international order. It is no more than niggardliness on your part to disregard the rights and the claims of an unfortunate nation, brothers of your own in race and in their religious philosophy and your partners in the cultivation of Moslem civilisation in its heyday. By maintaining friendly and mutual relations, we could even now both attain a high standard and restore both our own glory and that of the Arabs. Where, then, is the magnanimity of the generous Arab nation? How explain their recalcitrane and their stubborn refusal to part with a small land and a small number of Arabs who, even if they remain a minority among the Jews, will be exposed to no national or religious danger, seeing that theq will be forever linked by national and religious ties with the adjacent Arab peoples and territories.

Not so with us Jews. To us the problem of Palestine is vital to the whole people of Israel. Apart from the imminent and urgent problem of saving thousands of Jews who are now interned or wander about from place to place without civil rights, the very survival of our nation, physically and spiritually, is at stake and must depend on whether they will have a National Home in their ancient homeland...

Addressing the Mandatory and the United Nations, the author said inter alia:

...The pledge of a National Home to the Jews was mainly motivated by the intention to enhance the morale and the honour of Israel among the nations so that the people of Israel should no longer be at the mercy of the wicked who seek to exterminate them. If we remain a minority in our own National Home we would never achieved that object, and never be albe to live our own original life without foreign pressures and influences.



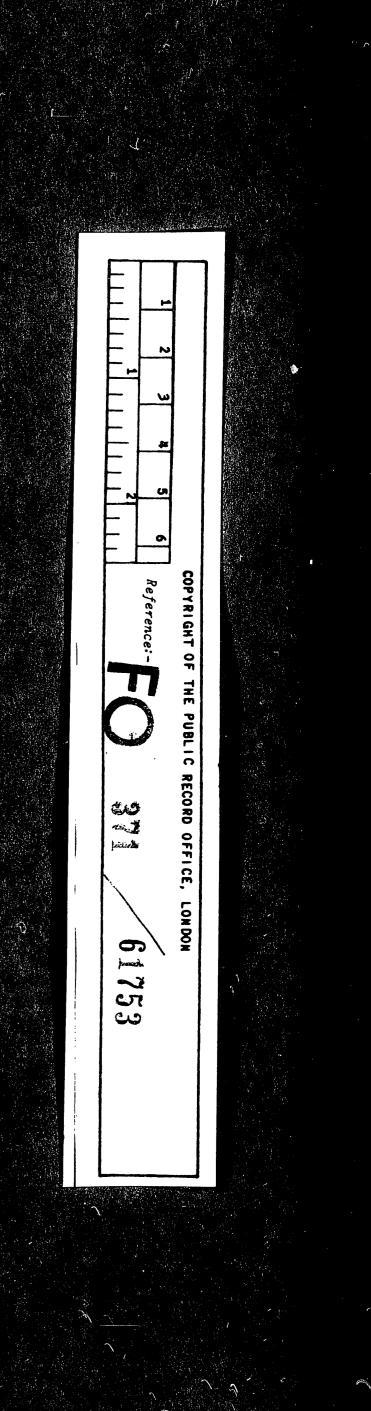


We must, therefore, warn the Mandatory and the United Nations who are anxious to bring about a peaceful international order throughout the world, that no permanent and real peace is possible without a solution of the Jewish problem. The destruction of European Jewry has convinced us beyond question that we can no longer afford to wait, and content ourselves with promises for a gradual and evolutionary process of national restoration. We are sufficiently mature, and talk to you in plain language. We ask for the ultimate objective that humanity can give, namely — A JEWISH STATE.

Every law is enacted not for an individual or for numerous individuals, but for the general body of the community, and it is premeated by the spirit that dominates all men. This is all the more true in the case which is now before you, which is not a dispute between individuals but between nations, and must be determined according to the spirit of the general body of humanity. It is a dispute between two nations, but insofar as one of the parties, the Arabs, are concerned, not only does the outcome of the dispute not affect the survival of the Arab nation as such, but indeed the subject of the dispute is without any significance to the general body of the Arab people. It follows therefore that the Arab states canot be regarded as a third party to the dispute with the right to plead their cause. Not so the Jews, for every Jew, faithful to his people and his religion, is himself a party, while the Jewish people as a whole are a principal party. The Judges must therefore reckon with the general body of the Jewish people, who obviously overrule and outweigh the individuals, no matter how numerous.

Is it not enough that Great Britain uses Palestine and her ports as her military and naval bases? But should Palestine become a Jewish state, the Jews would never ask Britain to withdraw her troops from the country, unless she herself chose to do so. In consideration of her keeping her forces here, all that we would ask is that she give us protection against the surrounding states, even though these states, too, would later understand that they have nothing to be afraid of the Jews. If peace prevails between us, it would result in mutual benefits to us all, both in the economic and in the cultural spheres. The local Arabs would certainly be safeguarded in all their civil and national rights even without the protection of thousands of Police and numerous British officials, high and low, who are kept at much higher rates of pay than those paid the citizens of the country, which run to very large amounts, which weigh heavily mainly on the Jews, amounts which could be used to better advantage, for the admission of hundreds of thousands of our brethren.





We are sufficiently mature politically to take charge ourselves of our own internal affairs as well as of our relations with the Arabs, and together, we could administer all the Government departments, so that all citizens may enjoy equality in their civil, national and religious rights, and develop the country to her everlasting glory. We may well ask: What is the proportion of Jewish criminals compared to the criminals of other nations? Had peace prevailed in the country, had the Mandatory Government administered the country in the right direction, it would have saved the country much bloodshed and disturbance and that wave of terror which has cost the country many innocent lives and a vast expenditure which could be better utilised for the country's benefit and development. The Jews are ever grateful. Nothwithstanding all that we have gone through, and the strange and distorted attitude of the Mandatory Government to her pledges, we nevertheles have nothing but feelings of respect for the liberal English nation in whose country the Jews first enjoyed real franchise. Nevertheless we have the right to the ask the British Government: By what right do they consider themselves privileged to hold the country and rule it at their will and as befits their own interests? Is it by virtue of their having occupied the country with their ows forces, and if so, is might the only determining factor? Even then, Britain did not stand alone in her war with Turkey but had Allies with her in that war. Moreover, she then declared that it was not her intention to annex another territory for her own self. but promised the Arabs to liberate them from Turkish yoke, while at the same time issuing the Balfour Declaration which recognised the right of the Jews to Palestine as their National Home.

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The Jews want a state

Because they want to have the land of Israel

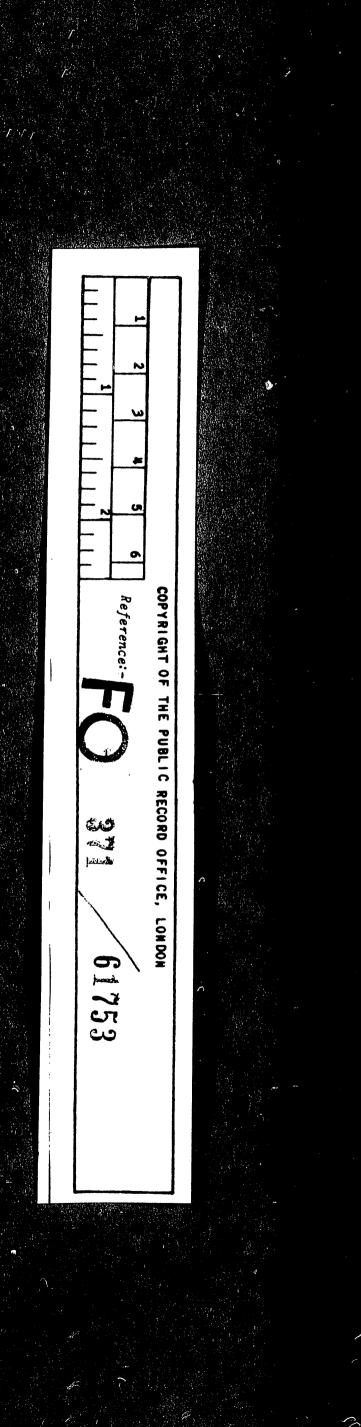
The Arabs want the land of Israel

Because they want to have a state

The Arabs contend they have held the country longer than the Jews.

But the country has held and sustained the Jews long before it held the Arabs, and will sustain them forever after.

The land is holy to us not because it once belonged to Israel, It is because the land is the Holy Land that the Almighty God gave it to Israel.



Kantoor van die Eerste Minister PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. PRETORIA.

Dear Sir,

I am directed by General Smuts to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 28th May last and to thank you for sending him a copy of your booklet ,,Testimony to Israel and the Nations".

> Yours faithfully (---) Private Secretary.

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Rabbi M. M. Porush, Shaare-Hesed Quarter, Jerusalem.

LCP/1mr Filo No: 000

THE FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

American Consulate General Jerusalem, Palestine May 22, 1946

Rabbi M. M. Porush, Shaare-Hessed Quarter, Jerusalem, Palestine.

Sir:

I have received your letter of May, 9, 1946, enclosing a copy of your booklet entitled "Testimony to Israel and the Nations" and am very appreciative of your courtesy in forwarding it to me. It is noted that copies of the booklet have also been forwarded to many officials in Washington, who will, I am sure, find it interesting.

> Very truly yours, (---) L. C. Pinkerton AMERICAN CONSUL GENERAL.

Printed in Palestine

HAMADPIS LIPHSHITZ PRESS, JERUSALEM.





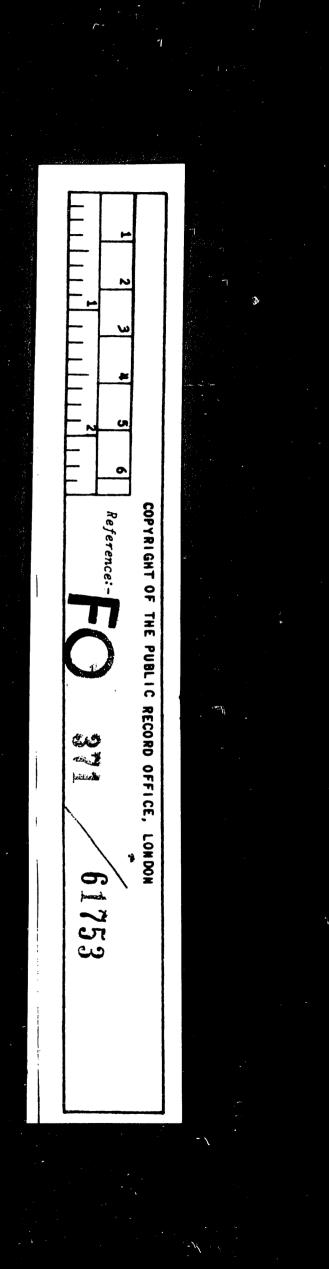
מוגש למושב המיוחד של ארגון האומות המאוחדות שנתכנס לדיון בבעית ארץ ישראל

> מאת הרב מנחם מנדל פרוש יליד ירושלים

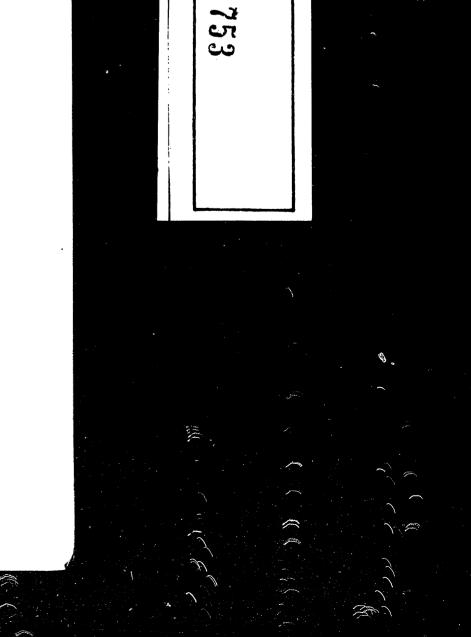
> > הוצאה אנגלית

ירושלים חודש ניסן תש״ז

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E 3903 11-, 47 PALESTINE 14) 14. MAY Frank Ercapels. Registry Number } E3993/32/31 Rifing andin Maha El 234 (E3952/32/31) TELEGRAM FROM 11 tarquekar Water Individual numbered 1. 2.3. Kowe No. adda ababa bynand for transit veras applied to trench Dated work somethind. tren 235 French Consul Received in Registry though 13. May 1947 awarl grant stata to 6 France that Alinope Minas yes Reneccied an 14 Minutes.) Bofried to Martitysald (C.U.) Please see & 3994 and action thereas A Last Paper. 3460 1 J.E. CABLE) References. COPYRIGH Refe An.P.P. 6.0-61 984 15, May (Print.) RECORD 21 1031 (How disposed of.) ICE, Filigonald LON DON 6 14 May 753 on E 3930. 8) 18.0.4, W.O June 5 (Action completed.)(Index. Next Paper. 17 32003 F.O.P. 3994



[The text of this telegram must first be paraphrased if communicated to persons outside British or United States Government service or if retransmitted in a cypher system other than O.T.P.] DEPARTMENTAL NO. 1. ILL Cyphen FROM ADDIS ABABA TO HIGHICOMMISSIONER JERUSALEM. Mr. Farquhar. No. 6. D. 7.37 p.m. 13th May 1947. R. 10.5 p.m. 13th May 1947. 13th May 1947. Repeated to Foreign Office No. 235. (For Colonial Office). Asmara No. 76. 0:0:0:0 E 3993 MOST IMMEDIATE. 174F0 TOP SECRET. (14. MAY My telegram No. 5. Jewish escapees.

Individuals numbered (1) and (2) and (3) in second paragraph of my telegram No. 3 have applied to the French Consul for transit visa through French Somaliland. The French Consul this morning told me confidentially he is aware unofficially that authority to grant transit visa for Metrolpolitan France has been received in Jibuti.

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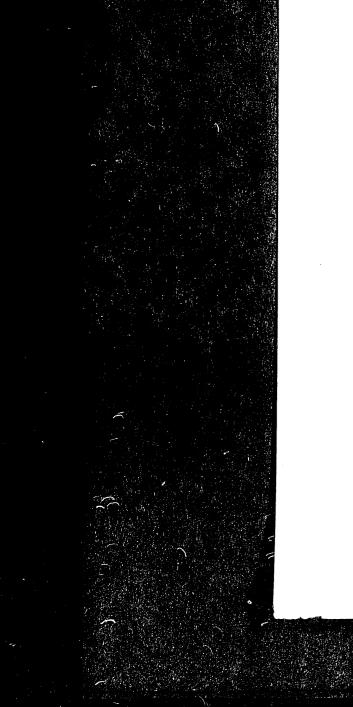
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2. He also tells me confidentially pressure is being exercised by the left wing and Jewish groups in Paris to obtain the release of numbers (5) and (6) at present incarcerated in Jibuti.

3. He has promised to let me have photographs of numbers (1) (2) and (3) on May 15th when their visa application forms will be submitted to the French Consulate. I have no recent information concerning Number (4).

4. Number (1) in conversation with the French Consul implied that he was worried about Egyptian visa and enquired about Belgian [grps. undec. ?permits] to the Belgian Congo as an alternative route to France.



[Advance: copies sent to Telegraph Section Colonial Office and copy sent to Middle East Secretariat].



OUTWARD TELEGRAM

75156/151F(1)/47 Cypher (0.T.P.)

TO PALESTINE (Gen. Sir A. Cunningham)

FROM S, OF S., COLONIES.

Sent 15th May, 1947. 22.30 hrs.

IMMEDIATE

No. 984 Top Secret.

Your telegram No. 936.

Escaped detainees.

I note from subsequent exchange of telegrams with Asmara and Addis Ababa that energetic action is being taken to secure control over these persons. As regards the two detained in Jibouti much will depend on documentation provided by Asmara and the goodwill of the local French authorities. As we have no extradition treaty with Ethiopia the element of goodwill will be

even more necessary for successful negotiations in Addis Ababa.

2. As you are aware powerful influences have been at work in Paris to obtain visas for Metropolitan France for all escaped detainees. All possible action is being taken to frustrate these efforts but in view of the possibility of claims for political asylum you will appreciate the delicacy of these negotiations. As you of course realise it is difficult to find legal basis for action.

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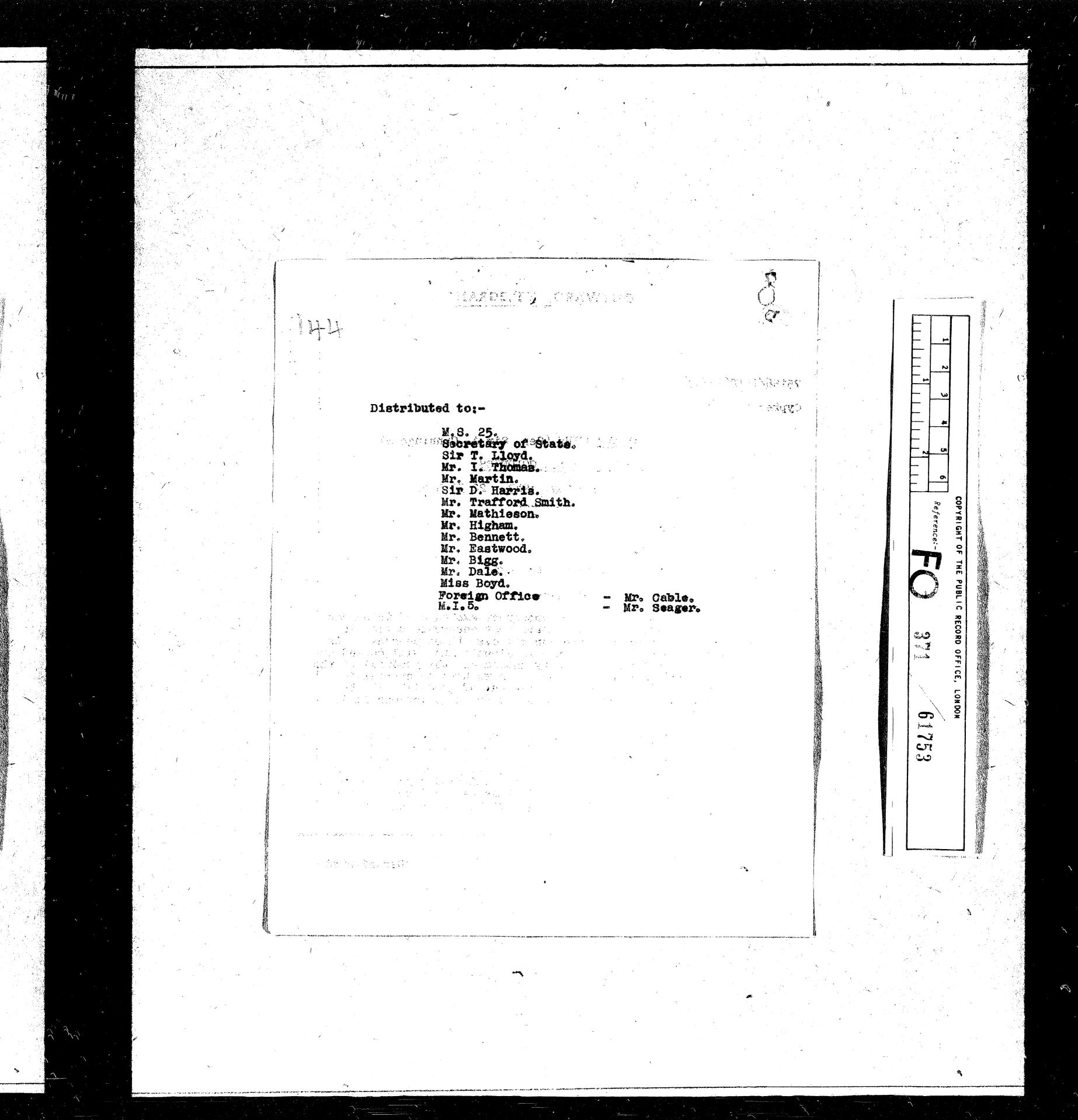
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TO PALESTINE (General Sir A. Cunningham)

FROM S. OF S. COLONIES.

Sent 21st May, 1947. 18.00 hrs.

IMPORTANT

No. 1031 Top Secret.

My telegram No. 984.

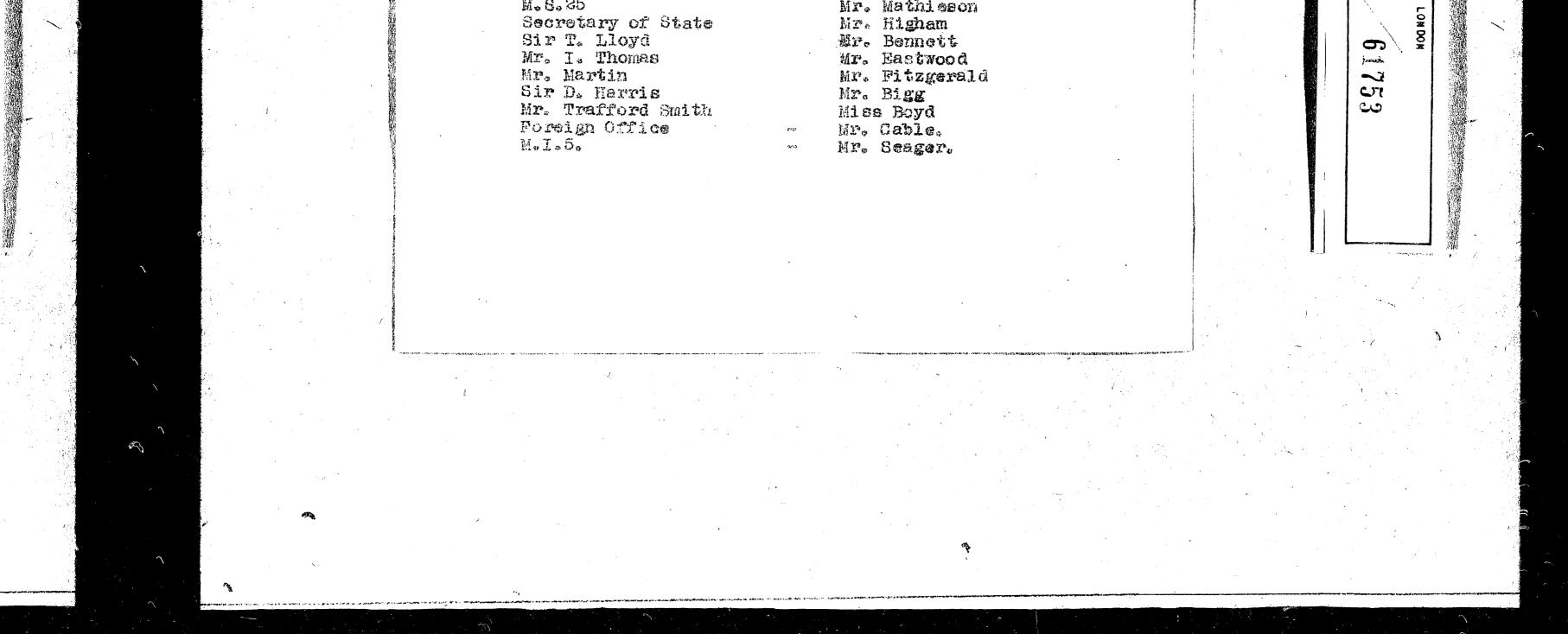
Escaped Detainees.

French authorities have agreed to refuse visas for French Somaliland and Metropolitan France to escaped detainees now in Addis Ababa and Jibuti. They are considering further the case of the two detainees jalled in Jibuti, and I will inform you of their decision when it is known.

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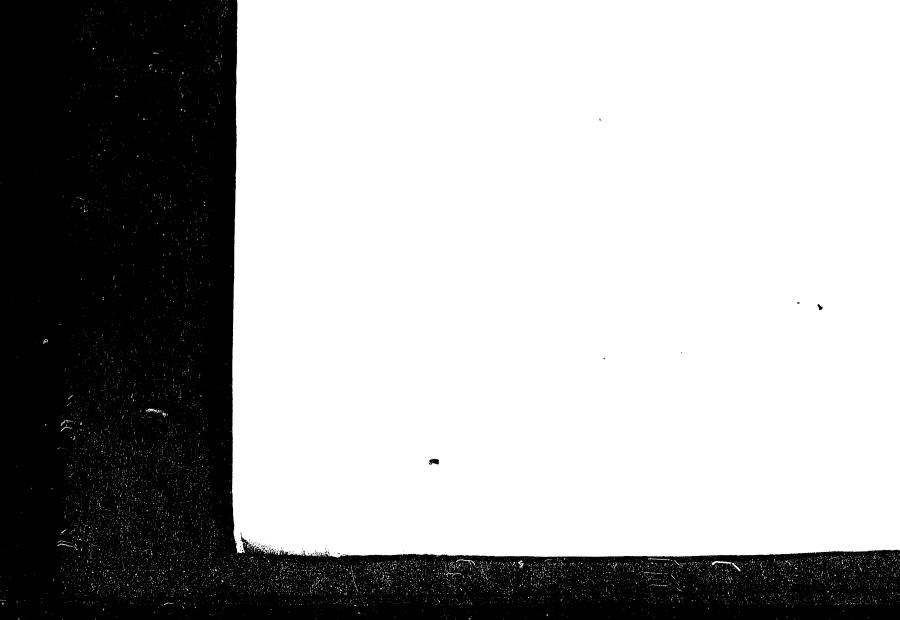
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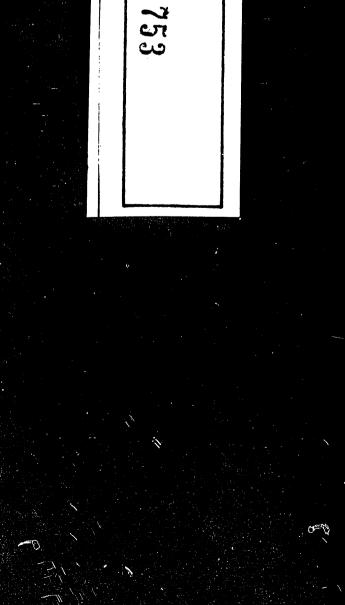
Mr. Mathieson



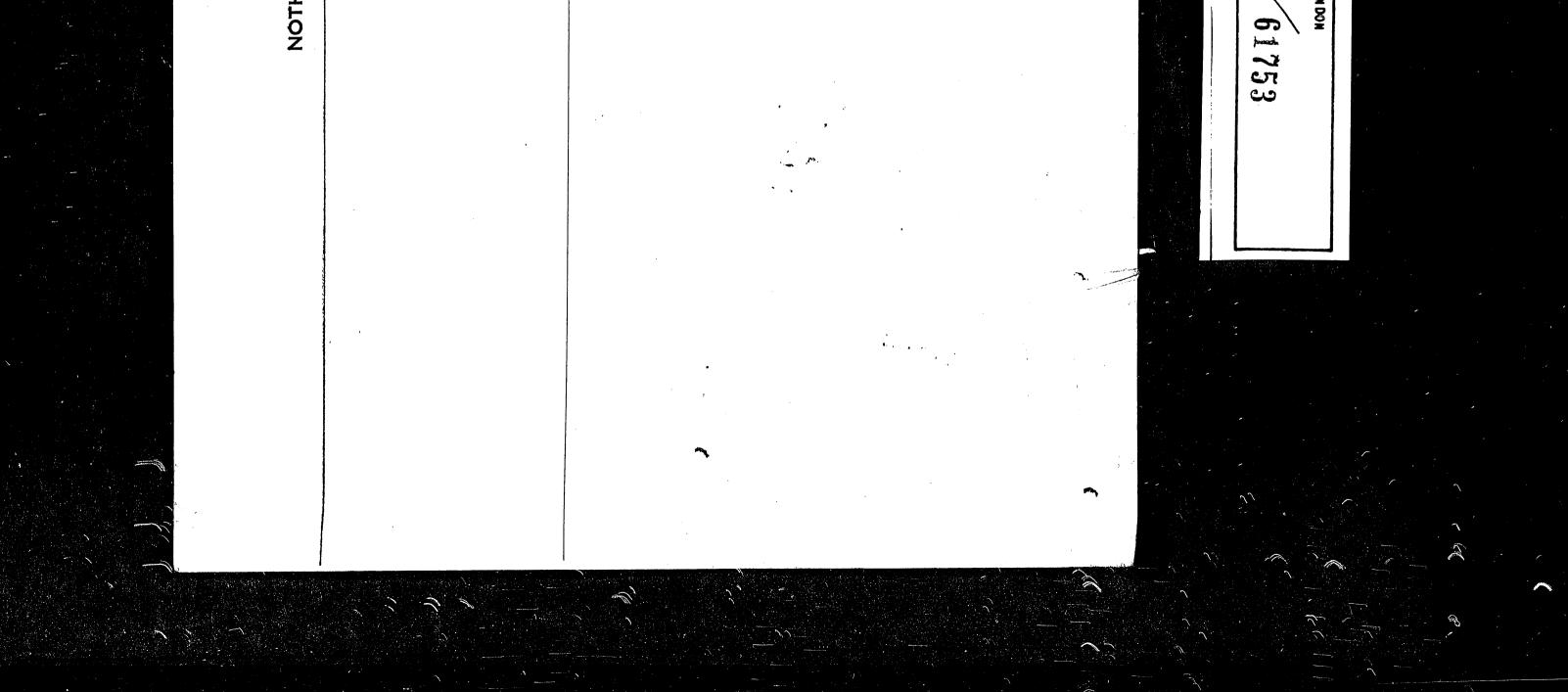
80 C E 3994 1947 14. MAY PALEULAE Graphed Junich Verrouits. $\frac{Registry}{Number} \} \neq 3994/32/31.$ Stale is reluctage to tell up matter with TELEGRAM FROM Il targutar Ychiapian augtorities lifers representature, No. arriver with full ditails and means of adde algely Dated Received 36. artain Adentification had linkope occur. Silvedes that encources are not suprecious relate confident of getting to policy in a france and Selverts. 13. 11/04/94Y 14 Last Paper. (Minutes.) please sue about E 3493 befined to Mr. Filgeprold (C.C.) 3993 Thave spoken to Mr. Filzgeveld who is very anxious References. That there men should not be allowed to emphe The suggests that the Education good. might be fersuaded to imprison these men on a change of elemdestine immigration is was done by the I French authorities at Jibnhi (see Edegram No. 14 film Jibnhi attached), mill such time as me can eget them back. Treaty Dept. inform me that there is ND eschoolichion (Print.) Tready or represent with Ethiopia. I milit a dreeft telegran to Addis ababa 6.0 ~] (How disposed of.) 8 Atgerald. Mr. Evanastin (JE-CARE) May 14 In addition to telegraphing to tiditis ababer, I suggest **5** that we should also affinded to Paris asking them! くば ST Paris on E3930. to request the French Gove to: ى (a) Hand over to us the two men at JIBUTI (Please Tel) Addio Ababa 186 see £3930/ on their release from prison. Jebuti 8 (b) Very nisds to the four men of ADDIS ABABA Asmana 28 and, if they arrive in JIBUTI, to Rowd them Kepel) Paris 1122 Sew. men to us. (Please see E 3443) 15 May In view of pond 4 of adding about Teligreem NO. (Action (Index . 6 (E 3993) wel might about after to Russels and bino. completed.) submit drefts accordingly Mr. Tilgendet is whing similar setter in respect (of Kanffer, agande und William Ponaliland. Next Paper. 1 J.E. MBLE) 15/5 E4018 32003 F.O.P. Please se

Addis ababa Elegram NO. 7 to Jensalen and ACTION CONTD. Som no. 187 to addis ababa (byth in This paper). Mr. Broger of 17. I. 5 Tells me That an officer from ASMARA arrived in addis ababil on Tel) Addis Ababa 187 Loter may to identify these 3 men. We have, kepd.) Asmana 29 however, blend nothing more from Mr. Jan 3 1123 Sas. Forgunan about chis efforts to get them hunded over to bear for. 15 Ray. As both C.O. and MI.S are rather 8) C.O. (R. Fitzgerald) 19. Stager M.I.J. May . 23 anxious about these men, I suggest we might este Mr. Forguhan "if held has yet approached the Ethiopian adultionities. (M.I.S Tel) Brusselo 1255au. are tentalively considering The possibility of hicknoffing there ment, if official efforts 16 Korry. 8)99. Dist Nay 23 Nr. Felsgenald C.C. Nr. Seelen, Fr. 1. S. May. 23 goubanit draft Telgram accordingly. (JE·CABLE) 30/5 Tel) Paris 1129 Saw. Telegreen seen by Mr. German & sent 16 Hay. 8) J. J. Dist. Nay 23 Mr. Filzgeneld, C.O. Mr. Sector Ne. 1. 5. Uny. 23 47 6.0 ~] Tel) Cano 988 Repd) Addis Ababa 189 6 7 57 yearty of B.H.H. Asman3 Paris 1128 500 (6 May R. Filz Tel Bursels C.O. (R. Filzerole Nr. Seagen, Nr. 1.5.





Minutes. ACTION CONTD. 148 Vel addi: ababa 215-2, June & deoger Mis Fetgenold . 8.0. Relarlian W.O. Ferre 6 MARGIN. 9 THIS COPYRIGHT OF THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, Reference:-WRITTEN IN **9**7. ВE CCC Taileday 6 NOTHING 5



[The text of this telegram must first be paraphrased if communicated to persons outside British Government service or if retransmitted in a cypher system other than 0.T.P.].

DEPARTMENTAL NO. 1. Cypher. FROM ADDIS ABABA TO HIGH COMMISSIONER JERUSALEM D. 8.03 p.m. 13th May, 1947. Mr. Farquhar. No.7. 13th May, 1947. R. 10.45 p.m. 13th May, 1947. Repeated to Foreign Office No. 236 (for Colonial Office & Asmara No.77).

MOST IMMEDIATE.

TOP SECRET.

Your telegram 606.

I am reluctant to take up the matter with the Ethiopian authorities before your representative arrives with full details and means of certain identification lest leakages occur. So far I have reason to believe that escapees are not suspicious and are confident of getting to Bolivia via France and libuti Jibuti.

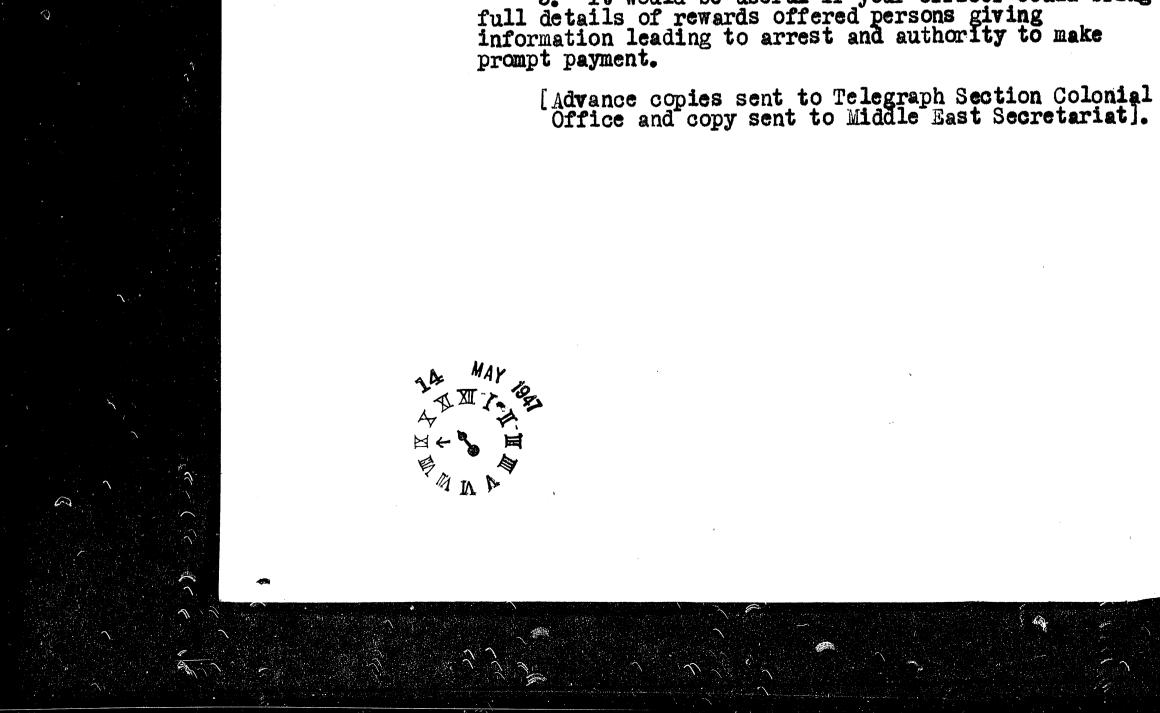
2. They have no lack of funds and would certainly bribe the Ethiopians at low levels if their suspicions were aroused.

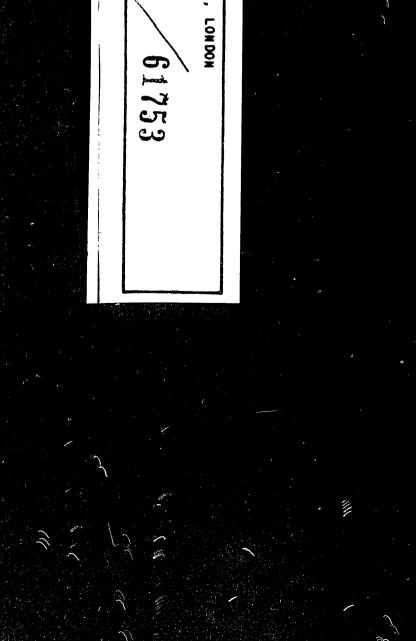
3. It would be useful if your officer could bring

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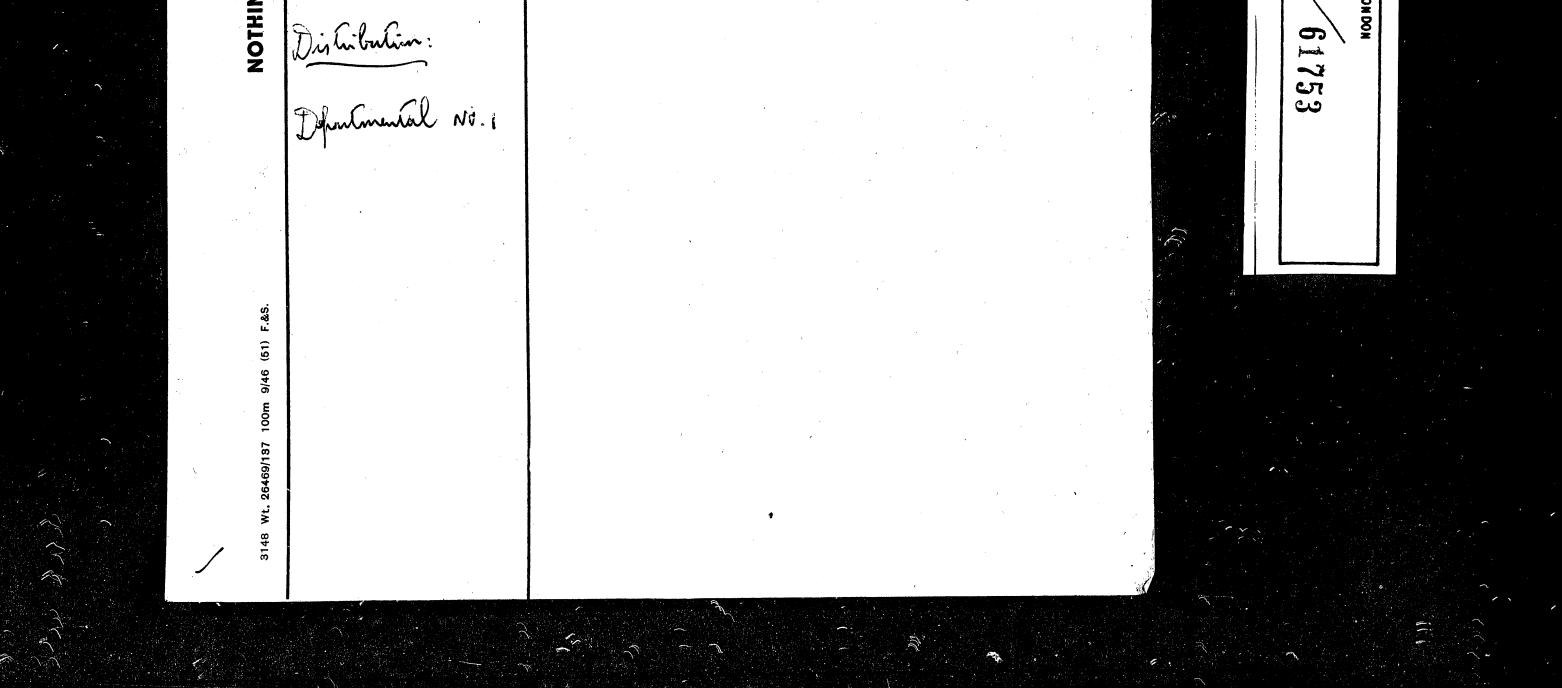
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E 3924





E 3994/32/31 5.E.C. 50 Registry 7 OUT FILE Dase No. EXHI M. 11.102 Despatched Top Secret Secret. Confidential. Restricted. Open-Draft. SECRET Please refeat all telegrams cleating To the escaped Jewish Terrorists & 4.11. Minister ADDIS ABABA NJ - ____ 186 with to Paris. and JIBUTI ADOIS ABABA H.M. Bongul J iBUTI m MARGIN. B.M.A. ASMARA w- 28 Dute May 15. ge. 5/5 THIS COPYR Refe ME Secretand Z TELEGRAM WRITTEN RECORD OFFICE, LONDON 8 2 UUZ



E **3994/32/31** Secret

Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL NO. 1

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO ADDIS ABABA NO. 186

JIBUTI NO. 8

ASMARA NO. 28

15th Eay 1947.

D. 11.10 a.m. 16th May 1947.

OUT FILE

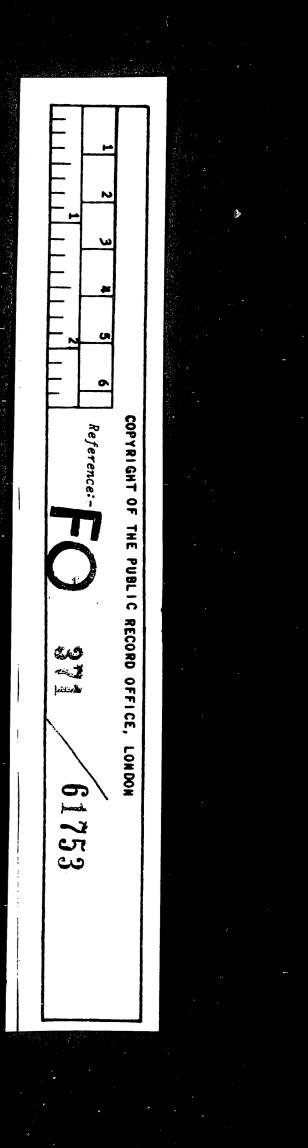
Repeated to Paris No. 1122 Saving.

YYYY

SECRET

Please repeat all telegrams dealing with the escaped Jewish terrorists in Midis Ababa and Jibuti to Paris.

[Copy sent to Middle East Secretariat].



OUT FILE Registry No. £ 3794/32/31 52 J.E.C. Top Secret. Despytched || DOM Secret. Confidential. Restricted. Open. Draft. Jewish terrorists] To H.M. Minisler ADDIS ABABA It is most important that these men should not be allowed to escape. à d W Dule May 15 Please endeavour to persuade Elhiofian MARGIN entherities to hand them over on arrival P officer referred to in your telegram Refeat lo: THIS B-M A. ASMARA can scarcely insist as no estradition W---29 healy exists with Ethispic, -PARIS (Juny - for that case and if you M --- 1123 (SA anticipale ang danger of these men leaving Ethiopia plane handet then byphen ш That they should be imprished on Dishibution : a change of elandestine immigration Népartmental / as way. The care at JIBUTI. a m NOTH an the other pretect valid under local law 61753 Ray boly c.o. (Mr. Filgepull) first MR-EVENS

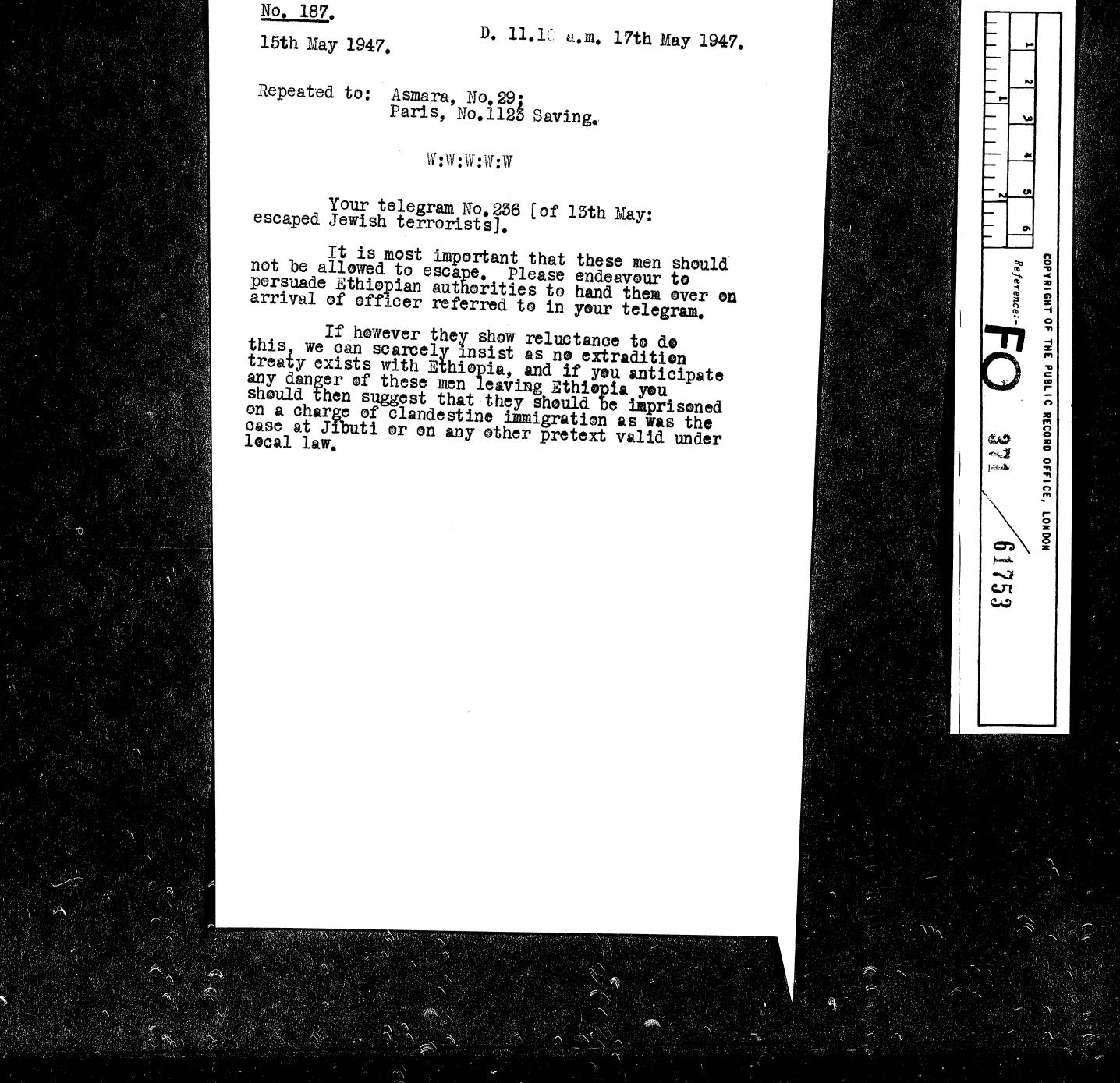
No. E 3994/32/31.

OUT FILE have an

Cypher/OTP.

DEPARTMENTAL NO.1.

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO ADDIS ABABA.



Registry No. E 3994/32/31 J.E.C. Top Secret. Secret. C Draft. Confidential. **Restricted**. Open H.M. Embassy, Brussels. MARGIN. Telegram THIS Saving No. 12.5 DAV Z Date May 16th WRITTEN Distribution: Departmental No.2 Ш Д and Illegal 40 Immigration $|\rangle$ Circulation I.I. -DTHING Copy to:

154 OUT FILE May, 1947, TALKA Despatched Addis Ababa tels. Nos. 3 and 6 to Jerusalem about escaped Jewish terrorists, which are being copied to you.

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Reference:-

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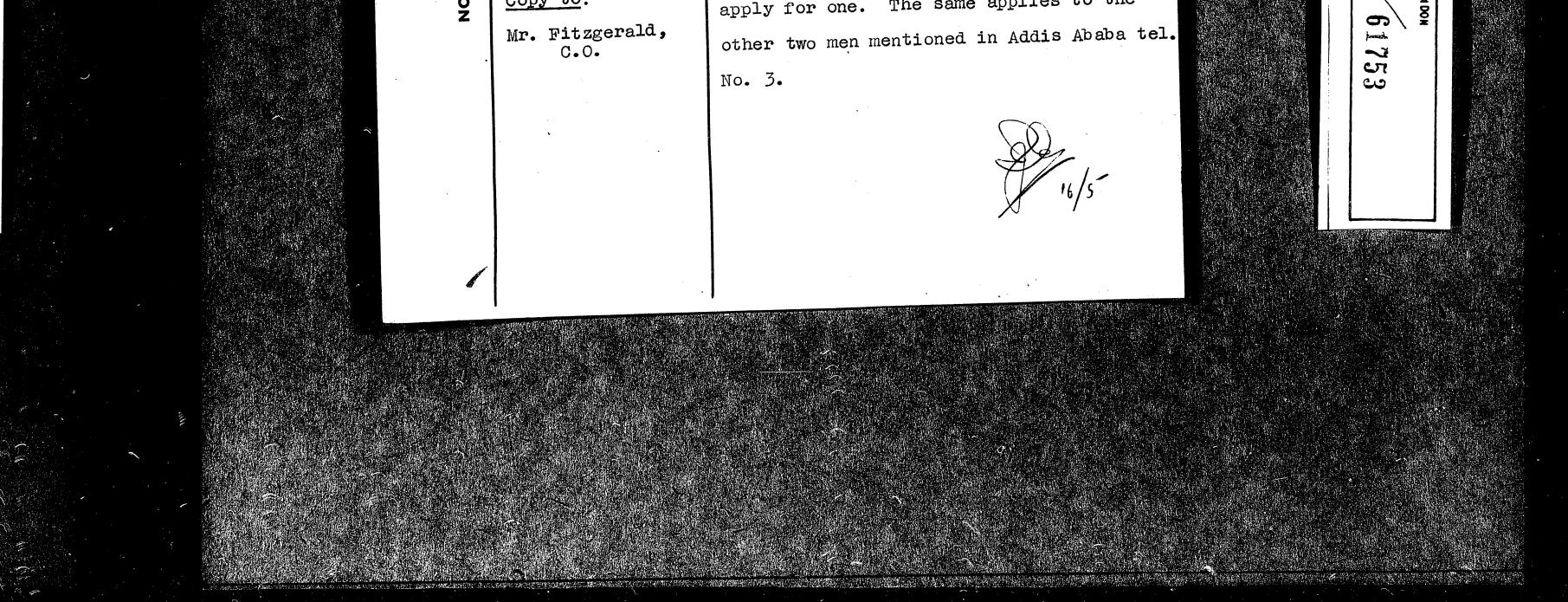
THE

PUBLIC

RECORD

OFFICE,

These men are Jewish terrorists who have escaped from 119 Special Camp in Eritrea, where they had been detained. Robert Feron, the individual referred to in para. 4 of tel. No. 6, is applying for a visa for the Belgian Congo under the name of Carlo Recanati. It is most important that this m an should not be allowed to escape and you should therefore request the Belgian authorities to instruct their Consuls in Addis Ababa and Jibuti to deny him a visa if he should apply for one. The same applies to the



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Reference:

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En Clair By Confidential Bag

DEPARTMENTAL NO.2

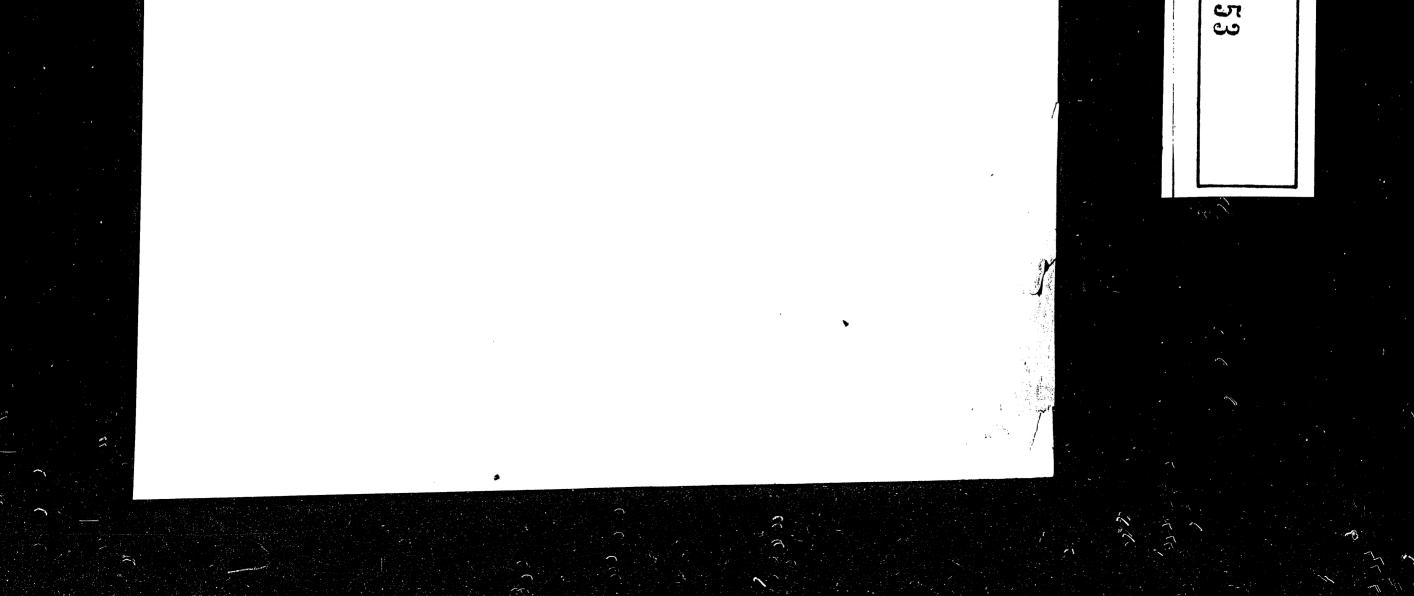
FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO BRUSSELS

No.125 Saving

16th May, 1947

Addis Ababa telegrams Nos. 3 and 6 to Jerusalem about escaped Jewish terrorists, which are being copied to you.

These men are Jewish terrorists who have escaped from 119 Special Camp in Eritrea, where they had been detained. Robert Feron, the individual referred to in paragraph 4 of telegram No.6, is applying for a visa for the Belgian Congo under the name of Carlo Recanati. It is most important that this man should not be allowed to escape and you should therefore request the Belgian authorities to instruct their Consuls in Addis Ababa and Jibuti to deny him a visa if he should apply for one. The same applies to the other two men mentioned in Addis Ababa telegram No.3.



1 12- 1

Registry No. E 3994/32/31 J.E.C. Top Secret. Secret. С Confidential. Restricted. Open.-Draft. H.M. Embassy, Paris Telegram Saving No. 129 SAV Date clay 16 MARGIN. Distribution: Departmental No.2 S and Illegal E Immigration Circulation I.I. Ζ WRITTEN Copy to: Mr. Fitzgerald, C.O. BE 0 UNIH

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OUT FILE

Addis Ababa tels. Nos. 3, 5, 6 and 7 to Jerusalem and 79 to Asmara and Jerusalem tels. Nos. 936 and 966 regarding escaped Jewish terrorists, which are being copied to you.

> The history of this case is as follows: In January, 1947, five Jewish terrorists escaped from 119 Special Camp, Eritrea, where they were detained. Three of these men have now been located in Addis Ababa and have applied to the French Consul for transit visas through French Somaliland. Their names were given as:

Robert Feron Isidore Frankfurter Fuur Carlo Recanati.

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Two others, Arieh Ben Eliezer and Itzhak Yesternitzky, have been sentenced to four months' imprisonment in Jibuti by the French authorities on a charge of clandestine immigration. These are the two men referred to in my tel. No. 7 to Jibuti



repeated to you as No. 764.

2. All these men are very dangerous and it is very important that they should not be allowed to escape. We are despatching a tel. to Addis Ababa (repeated to you) asking H.M. Minister to try and persuade the Ethiopian authorities to hand over to us the three men now in Addis Ababa or at least to prevent their departure. As you will see from the tels. referred to above, they are planning to

escape/



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escape via Jibuti and France. Please take this matter up urgently with the French authorities and request them not to grant visas to these three men and to prevent the two now imprisoned in Jibuti from leaving. We have, of course, no legal grounds for demanding their extradition, but you might suggest that this is a case for applying the doctrine of "refoulement" (to Eritrea).

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Reference:

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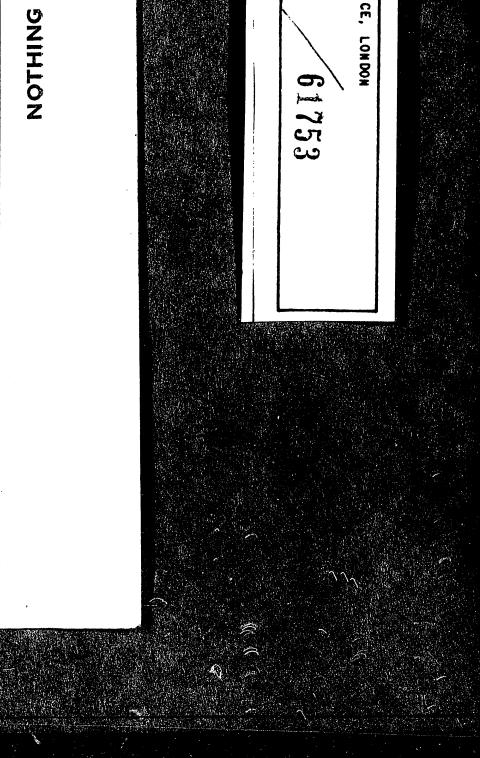
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Secret.

[En clair by Confidential Bag]

DEPARTMENTAL NO.2.

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FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO PARIS

No.1129. Saving.

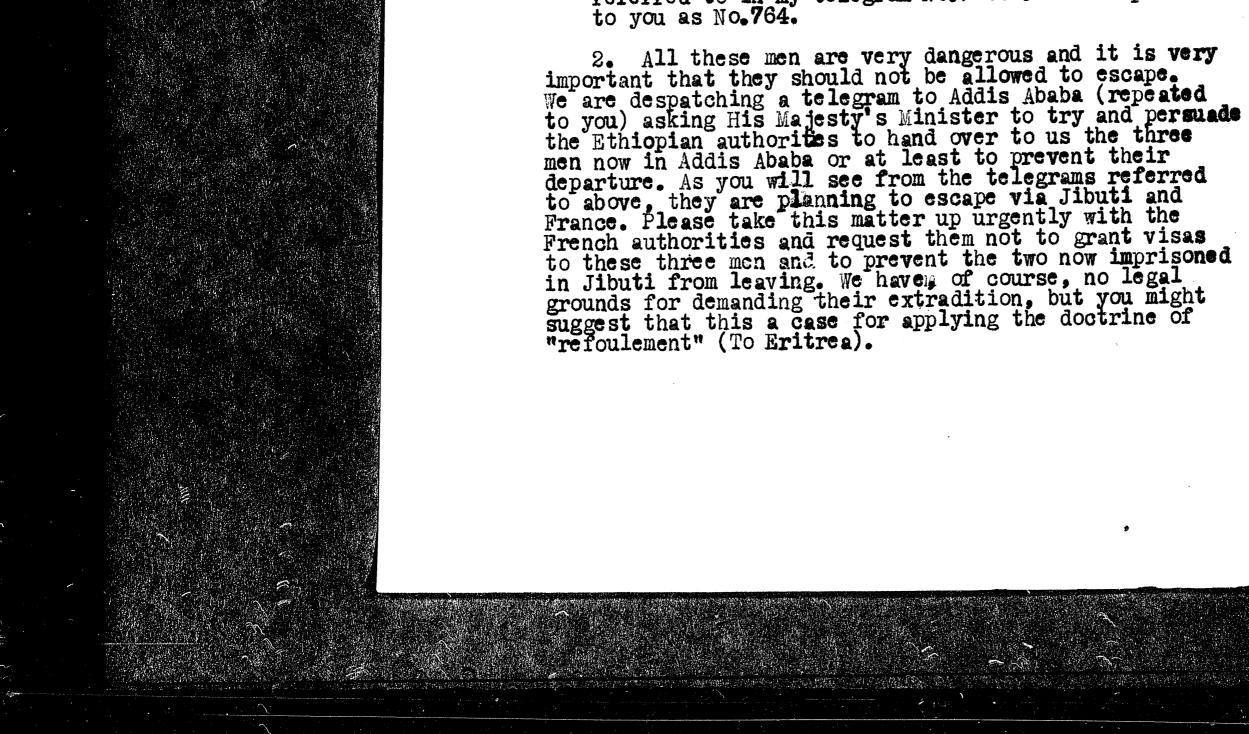
16th May, 1947.

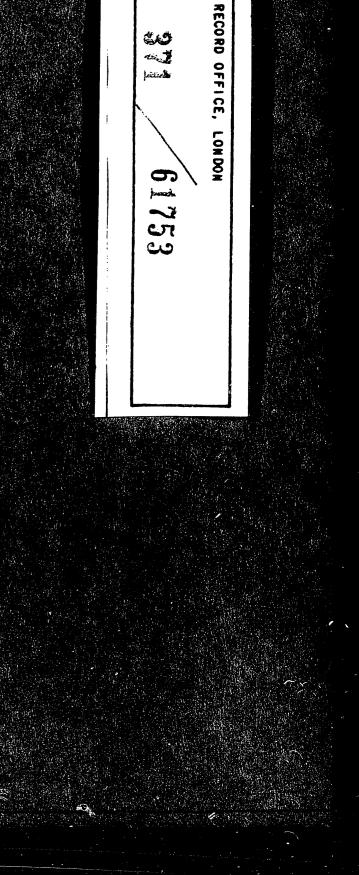
Addis Ababa telegrams Nos. 3, 5, 6 and 7 to Jerusalem and 79 to Asmara and Jerusalem telegrams Nos.936, and 966 regarding escaped Jewish terrorists, which are being copied to you.

The history of this case is as follows: In January, 1947, five Jewish terrorists escaped from 119 Special Camp, Eritrea, where they were detained. Three of these men have now been located in Addis Ababa and have applied to the French Consul for transit visas through French Somaliland. Their names were given as:

> Robert Feron Isidore Frank Furter Carlo Recanati.

Two others, Arich Ben Eliezer and Itzhak Yesternitzky, have been sentenced to four months' imprisonment in Jibuti by the French authorities on a charge of clandestine immigration. These are the two men referred to in my telegram No.7 to Jibuti repeated





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OUT FILE Registry No. E 3994/32/31 Date 7 May, 1947. 159 J.E.C. Secret Despatched Top Secret. In January, 1947, five Jewish Secret. C Draft. Confidential. terrorists escaped from 119 Special Camp, Restricted. Open. Eritrea, where they were detained. Three of these men have now been located H.M. Embassy, Cairo. in Addis Ababa and have applied to the MARGIN. French Consul for transit visas through Telegram French Somaliland. Their names were 958 THIS No. Reference. given as: Date Z Robert Feron Isidore Frankfurtor FURTER Cypher Carlo Recanati. WRITTEN PUBLIC All these men are very dangerous and Repeated to: 2. it is very important that they should not RECORD BE Ababa Addis 10 1 be allowed to escape. Please request the 0 Jibut OFFICE, art as the B.H.A. Egyptian authorities to deny them visas DNIHL Asmar should they apply for them. LON Paris(Saving 1265 \ ⁰ ÖZ 7W - -Please request yovernor-general 61753 3. Distribution: to take similar action in respect Departmental No.2 the SUDAN. Circulation I.I. Copy to: Mr. Fitzgerald, C.O.

OUT FILE

E 3994/32/31

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DEPARTMENTAL No. 2

Cypher/OTP

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO CAIRO

D. 1.25 p.m. 17th May, 1947

No. 958

16th May, 1947

Repeated to: Addis Ababa No. 189 Jibuti No. 9 B.M.A. Asmara No. 30 Paris No. 1128 Saving

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Secret

In January, 1947, five Jewish terrorists escaped from 119 Special Camp, Eritrea, where they were detained. Three of these men have now been located in Addis Ababa and have applied to the French Consul for transit visas through French Somaliland. Their names were given as:

Robert Feron Isidere Frank Furter Carte Recanati.

2. All these men are very dangerous and it is very important that they should not be allowed to escape. Please request the Egyptian authorities to deny them visas should they apply for them.

5. Please request Governor-General to take similar action in respect of the Sudan.

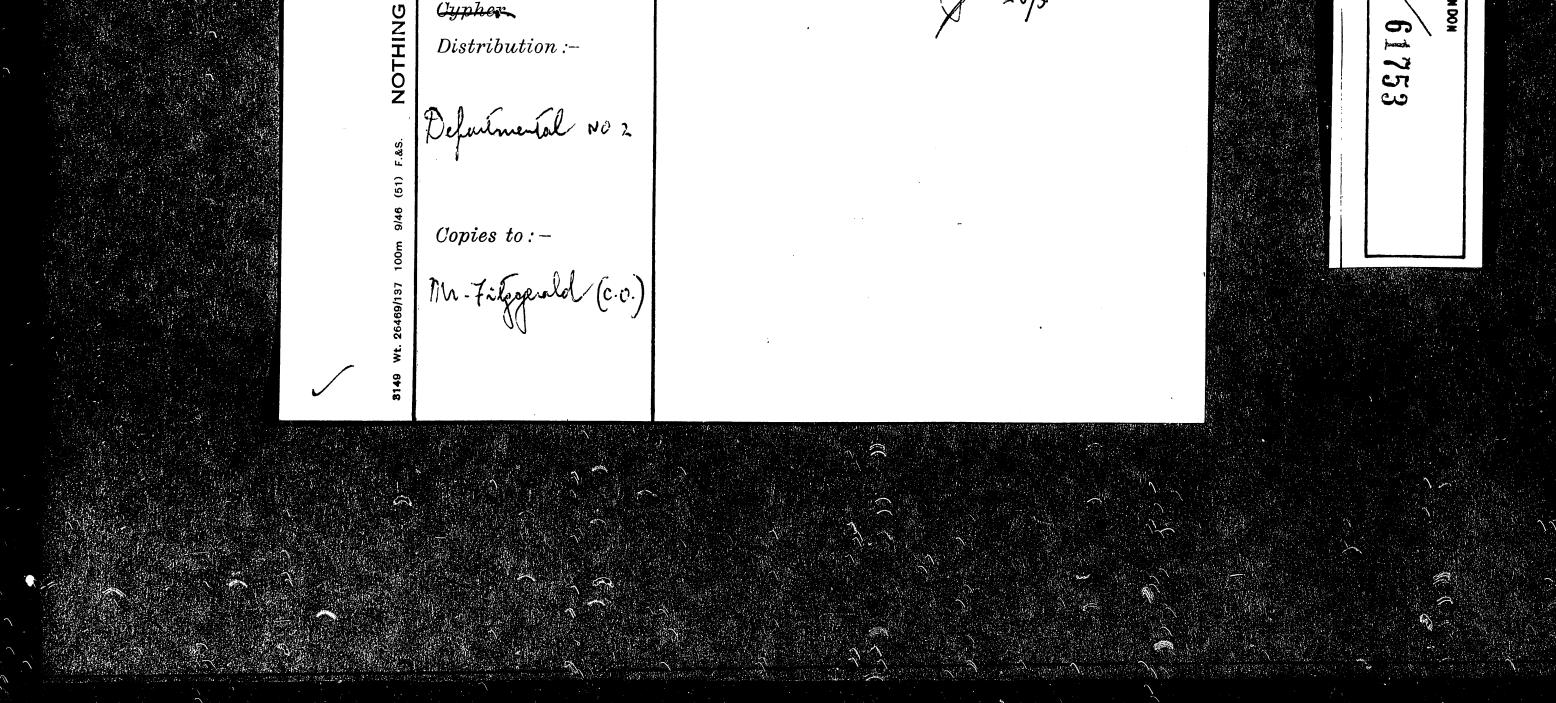
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110 Registry Vol No. E 3984/32/31 OUT FILE 5.2.2. F. O., Top Secret. Secret. *2* 194 . Gonfidential. Restricted. Ореп. Despatched 1 4 M. Draft. H.M. ambassader BRUSSELS May: escaped Jewish Lenorists J Lof 16ⁱⁿ May: escaped Jewish Lenorists J Please amend my Lilegram as follows: delite The words MARGIN. Telegram. THIS .No. 3/3 (Date) - 2. 4 20 "muchen êle name of CARLO RÉCANATI. WRITTEN IN Repeat to :-ВП 65 En Clair. Code. 20/5

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En Clair

DEPARTMENTAL No. 2

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FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO BRUSSELS

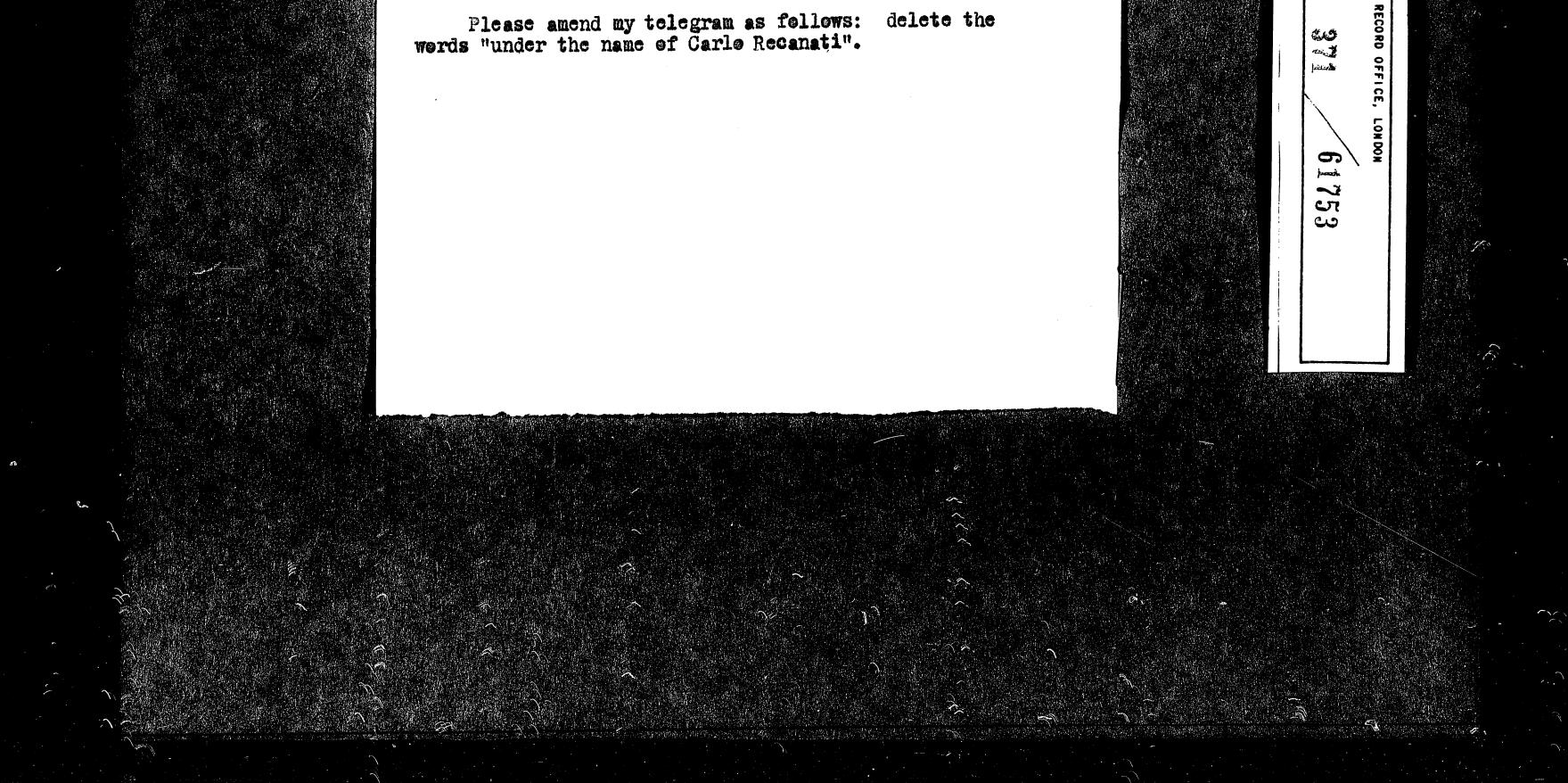
<u>No. 313</u>

20th May 1947. D. 11.41 p.m. 20th May 1947.

rrrrr

My telegram No. 125 Saving [of 16th May: escaped Jewish terrorists].

Please amend my telegram as fellows: delete the words "under the name of Carlo Recanati".



3 Registry Dale No. F. 3994 /32/3/ 163 OUT FILE 640 Top Secree. Secret. Mey tel: no: 187 d May 15 th: Confidential. Restricted. Qpen, excaped finish terrorists. Draft. Telefram atura a Has Sfin ent by All Minster who, Indoncland, arrived in addis MARGIN COPYRIGHT addis ababa the thay been able to Lelease letyrak ababa on the 20 THIS no: 215 identify the 3 m Z Jaction a should g newlli PUBLIC dule RECORD Takken ryphin 3.0 l'leare report les litegram whether tie 1 OFFICE, Afreen sent by BALA asin ana, who, Kepeal For M understand, arrived in addis ababa ğ **HHO** ibuli S house an the 20th May has been able to 75 Usundia (BMA identify the 3-men; and what ಲ 10: an action you have been able to take no: 120 8a an my tel: under reference Deflad No 2 Copy the Seager, M.1.5 Elopey sent / the had Secretarial Mr. Fili child

